NUMBER 1.

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## Agricultural.

MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

econd Day's Proceedings-Papers Read and Discussions Upon them-Election of Officers-Action upon the Wool Tariff-Adjournment.

President Rich being absent on Wedneslay morning, Vice-President H. H. Hinds led the meeting to order. First on the programme was a paper from Peter Voorheis, Jr., of Oakland County, entitled "What Shall be Permissible in the Preparation of Sheep for Shows and Sales?" It was as follows:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Association:—In compliance with a request from our worthy Secretary that I prepare a paper for this meeting and express my idea in regard to "What Shall be Permissible in the Preparation of Sheep for Show and for Sale," I will bring before you some points an exact line denoting just how far a breed-ar, in fixing up his sheep for sale and show, and go, as circumstances and surroundings differ with different breeders.

It becomes more necessary for a breeder who, expecting to exhibit his sheep at our leading fairs, sheep shows and shearings, intends to win, to take more pains and care attached to the control of the c in fitting than he would were he only going to show at some county fair or district show and shearing with little or no competition Lyon'd not wish to discourage any breed giving every attention necessary, but there have been so many evil results obtained by pampering, and using fraudulent means in fixing up sheep for show and sale, that it has been a great hindrance and detriment to the interests of sheep husbandry. I will place before you some points learned from experience and observation which may be of little benefit to some hearer.

A great many have achieved success, because noted breaders and done much to improve the property of the property

come noted breeders and done much to im-prove this noble breed of sheep—the Merino, but they are men who have been honest with themselves and their flooks. There are others who wish to obtain a reputation and are trying to climb the ladder of fame too

mpidly, and resort to means that will soon-er or later prove on injury, not only to themselves but to their customers and the interest in general.

In preparing for show many commence a year or more ahead to fit their sheep for ex-hibition. To commence with the early lamb. hibition. To commence with the early lamb, its dam, if she has been in the show ring and been fortunate enough to have raised s lamb before, has weaned it early so as to get in better shape for the fall campaign, and if this practice has been followed for many generations, she is not likely to be much of this practice has been followed for many generations, she is not likely to be much of a milker, consequently the dairy is resorted to, and with the two mothers, they have at the end of six or eight months a nice, large lamb to exhibit against others less fortunate in materials. These lambs may not be shorn in public as yearlings for if at a public shearing they could not be stubble-shorn, and would not get in as good show shape for the next year's showing and shearing.

To follow out the theory commenced, these lambs are fed grain as soon as they can be taught to eat it, and this is continued through summer and winter. During the

gh summer and winter. During the weather they are kept in close warm eds, and when turned out to grass in the the spring, are put upon a nice clean meadow where they will get no dust or dirt on them. They are not allowed to lie out in a dew or have a sprinkle of rain fall on them; and for some time previous to their entering the show ring blankets are put on them to soften up the crust which may have formed on the

how ring blankets are put on them to soften by the crust which may have formed on the utside of those carrying plenty of oil; if the ching in this respect, well oiled blankets with the ching in this respect, well oiled blankets to the ching of the chin

part of these sheep which perhaps are pur-chased by some farmer with more money than experience, who gives them the same care and attention as the rest of his general purpose sheep. By accident or otherwise they are left out in a cold rainstorm, and when he gets them up to show some of his friends the fine fleeces on the new purchase the gilt edge is all off, they have all taker cold, and he finds he has not what he thought he had; he is discouraged, but the first lesson is learned. The next one soon follows. If he succeeds in getting them in lamb he anxiously waits for the first appear ance of the increase, and during the winter they must not go back on his hands, so they are kept in good flesh. The most of you know what might be expected as the result, but the beginner does not, and he condemns the sheep, also the breeder. If this is continued, the fixing up, pampering, showing and selling of these sheep, the reputation of those doing it and that of the breed of sheep

is sure to have a downward tendency.

Perhaps many of you may think this an overdrawn picture; but it is not. I have earned it not only from observation but learly bought experience.

Let me ask a question of those of you who have fitted stock rams for show and sale and sold them to common farmers: How many have proved a failure through impotency, and their inability to stand the your own flocks by the mismanagement in this way of your own stock ram and show

Nature can be assisted to a certain extent in bringing out the characteristics and real merits of any animal or breed, by judicious care and handling, but it allows you to go just so far and no farther, unless at the expense of the life or usefulness of the animal. I could refer you to a great many instances where the unnatural treatment of animals has resulted in serious loss. In order not to has resulted in serious loss. In order not to be personal with any one present, I will go outside of the breed of sheep, and refer you to results in the case of the three great but-ter cows, Mercedes, Mary Anne of St. Lam-bert, and Princess 2d. Metaphorically speaking, it is, "See Naples, then die." I let you form your own opinion whether the value of these animals or breeds has been value of these animals or breeds has been ed, when such results have been ob-

Our circumstances and surroundings differ. Those who are fortunate enough to be the possessor of a stud flock with animals whose individual merit and breeding enti-tles them to enter any flock of thoroughbreds, and whose market is among those baving registered sheep, it is permissible to give them more care and attention, in order that they may show their real worth, which may be realized by their breeders without danger in any way, as the buyer is sure to care for them equally as well. But when they go to Tom, Dick and Harry, who perhaps winter their sheep around a havstack a good sheep. their sheep around a haystack, a good sheep that has been extra well cared for should never go, as it will do both buyer and seller harm. A judicious breeder will select sheep for his customers, and put good sheep in none but good hands.

The feature adopted by this Association of cleansing the heavy fleeces, and the awarding of prizes to stock rams and their awarding of prizes to stock rams and their get, by agricultural societies, is a step in the right direction; as it encourages a more profitable line of breeding than for mere weight of fleece and bandbox show-sheep.

The propriety of giving prizes to aged ewes and a certain number of their offspring is a subject worthy of consideration.

ewes and a certain number of their offering is a subject worthy of consideration. To answer in a general way, "What is permissible in fitting sheep for show and sale:" Use all intelligent and fair means to have the sheep look well, keeping them in breeding condition, housed from the storms, especially in the fall when it becomes cold; and just previous to their being exhibited or shorn get them accustomed to eating dry feed. A light blanket may be put on them, as it will improve their fleeces especially the cutting quality of the wool In fact, any care which will not injure the breeding qualities of the sheep, and which is not intended for deception, may be permitted, but the artificial means used, such as application of a foreign substance, steaming, etc., to increase the weight of fleece, and the scorching or clipping of jarre hairs to improve their looks and deceive the in-

experienced, should not be tolerated.

Those wishing to buy sheep to add to or start a flock, I would advise not to buy show sheep at a fancy price, but go to the business end of a good flock in the hands of a careful breeder who cares for his flock well, but

does no pampering.

In conclusion, I will say that if I shall have made any remarks which shall provoke a free discussion by those present, whereby we may get information from the experience of older breeders, I shall feel well repaid for the time spent in the hasty preparation of this paper. of this paper.

Mr. Parmenter inquired what was the rea-

son for clipping off or singeing jarre hairs? Mr. Voorheis said many sheep had coarser

statements in the paper regarding the three statements in the paper regarding the three statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements in the paper regarding the three poses sheep. Statements are posses sheep.

that did not require such fitting, but would not throw away a good ram solely on that ecount. He thought sheep should be shown n that condition which would bring out in the clearest manner the best qualities of the sheep in order to show just what the breed could do. All breeders did that, and cattle breeders frequently sacrificed some of their est animals for that purpose.

Mr. Voorheis said he had special reference to rams intended for breeding purposes. Frequently they were housed, fed and blanketed until in good show fit, and then disposed of to some farmer who only gave them ordinary care. They soon went back on him, and injured the reputation of well bred sheep.

Mr. Ball said he did not believe that rams intended for breeding purposes should be fitted. He never fitted his own.

Mr. George Stuart said his experience led him to believe that more harm was done in this State from lack of feeding than from over-feeding, both among breeders and farmers. He thought as the Merino now had to stand in competition with the mutton breeds, that we should feed better. Had strain put upon them through exposure and otherwise? And what has been the loss in been feeding a bunch of Merino wethers, ent in and he knew they did well with good feeding. We should use all legitimate means to get to the front, and if extra feed was needed the sheep should get it.

Mr. Voorheis spoke of many ewes in breeding flocks being kept merely for show, and he thought it would be a wise thing to offer premums for ewes and their get. Mentioned that at the Flint fair he had seen a ewe with her daughter and grand-daughter shown, and said the fact made a strong im. pression upon him, as they were all remarkably good. Thought Mr. Stuart's ideas were rather too radical.

Mr. Stuart said he specially referred to lambs and wethers.

Mr. A. A. Wood said he had not had much experience in fitting sheep. He did not think many breeders were in the habit of fitting up sheep as described in the paper. If a man showed his sheep once in that shape he seldom repeated it. His experience with breeding ewes was that they did best in good flesh. Got just as many lambs as when they were poor. He thought lambs were generally spoiled early in their livessay the first three or four months-by not getting enough to eat. Believed in giving them what they wanted so as to secure a good growth. He took strong ground against sheep being allowed to go up and down in condition, which he said hurt them more than anything else. His observation was that breeders fed too light rather than too heavy.

Mr. Bamber spoke of the blacking of heep. He said it appeared to be the general feeling that over-feeding, and clipping and singeing were wrong, now, what about blacking? He believed it to be a deception and that it frequently deceived inexperienced men. Sheep should appear just as they

but appeared to think that breeders were not in the habit of doing such things. Peddlers may descend to such tricks, and the best way was to refuse to buy from them. No breeder who cared for his reputation would do it.

Mr. D. P. Dewey then read a paper entitled "What shall be the Weight, Form, Fleece and Generel Characteristics of a Flock of Breeding Ewes." The paper was as follows:

These questions were no doubt to be answered as referring to a stud flock of Merinos, while to answer them intelligently involves all the characteristics of the Merino and its grades from Maine to Texas, from the rocky and mossy precincts of the Alleghanies and Green Mountains in the east, the Cascade and Coast range in the milder west to the profuse and coarser pastures of west, to the profuse and coarser pastures o west, to the profuse and coarser pastures of the Texas ranges, where the screw fly, and other lesser evils, beset the prosperity of our best wool-bearing animals. These questions also involve a reasonable degree of competi-tion with the mutton breeds in almost every quarter of our broad land, sheep pasturing on the swampy lands along our lakes and streams as well as among the thickets and brush of the blackberry woods. We are ex-pected, then, to give expression as to the Mr. Voorheis said many sheep had coarser wool over the wrinkles and folds than upon other parts of the body. It was done to give a more even appearance to the fleece than it naturally had, and thus deceive people.

Secretary Dean called attention to the statements in the paper regarding the three

statements in the paper regarding the three cows which had made such famous records as butter-makers. Not one of them had suffered any ill effects from the system of feeding pursued while these tests were being made. The Hoistein-Friesian cow Mercedes he had seen long after the test, and she was in good healthy condition. Mary Anne of St. Lamberts, one of the Jersey cows, was still alive and well; the other, Princess 2d, died from obtaining access to a meal bin and eating a large amount of corn meal. This was some time after the test had been made.

This was some time after the test had been made. Wise-President Hinds said Mercedes really died from milk fever the next calf she dropped after the butter test had been made.

Mr. Ball said there were some things in the paper he agreed with, but others he did not. Did not think it necessary to verfeed a Merinor ram to put him in good shape. He gerred to the difference between the Merino and the mutton breeds. They were bred for early maturity; and fed high to produce that result. In the case of the Merino it was different. They were bred for another purpose. In regard to singeing jarre hairs be should feel free to do so if he thought it necessary. Would prefer breeding sheep

You are all aware that this process will soon eradicate all habits of searching for food, and ability to withstand hardship of

once demands abundance of succulent food

food, and ability to withstand hardship of any kind, rendering them an easy prey to catarrh, lung disease, and poverty on the occasion of exposure, or the withdrawal, even for a short time, of this generous sup-ply. While a rapid growth and quick ma-turity usually improve the form, for meat, we do not desire to injure the hardiness or married the Merine into a mutton bread by merge the Merino into a mutton breed, by hastening its development. Had the Merino but one mission to fill, then how easy would be the answer to these questions; but we find the quickest approach to one, oftimes find the quickest approach to one, oftimes the surest step to overthrow the other, hence so many differences in opinion as to what constitutes a valuable or first-class flock. One breeder who has made wool and its products his principal study and aim, will differ widely from another who has given more thought to the development of mutton, or from another who has both about equally fortified in his ideal. When we would attempt to improve the size, form or mutton qualities of our Merinos, we cannot do so qualities of our Merinos, we cannot do so by a resort to a ram of the mutton breeds, but must depend on the qualities already within the flock and the more generous feed-ing of our stock for several generations; as well as the best selections we may be able to make. I apprehend that the wool fiber grown from a fat sheep will, if contin-ued for a few generations, lose much of its strength and elasticity as well as felting properties; in other words, the soil is not adapted to the production of our best wools, which mature most perfectly from a thick and muscled skin, supported by more solid

If, then, the flock becomes less hardy and shorter-lived, and the wool of less value, we have lost the main points for which our Merinos are famous. What then should be the size or weight of a Merino? This question was brought up here at one of our annual meetings some years since by a gentleman from the north woods, so I am informed, but we only laughed at it. Now it becomes a part of our exercises, and well it may, for we may as well discuss a standard weight for a breeding ewe or a stock ram, as to breed for a flock of lambs of indefinite size, and not really know how large we would like to have them at maturity. We will say then, for Michigan we want the ewes to average on the first day of January, in good breeding condition, 120 pounds; this will give us a range of from 100 pounds as the smallest, to 140 pounds as the greatest weight, and from these we may produce rams for the market of from 190 to 180 pounds, and it would be well to reduce this range of sizes ten pounds from either extreme making them range from 140 to 180 pounds. If, then, the flock becomes less hardy and pounds, and it would be well to reduce this range of sizes ten pounds from either extreme, making them range from 140 to 170 founds, if possible, within the flock; remembering that uniformity is a very desirable quality in a stud flock.

What shall be the form of our breeding ewes? This seems a more difficult question to answer, as well as a more difficult matter to obtain in our flocks. It is also of more importance, as it almost involves that groundwork of all improvements, constitu-It is not identical with constituti but in defining it you will have but little left to say on constitution. Form takes on all that can be seen and measured externally, which many times determines the internal structure, and yet constitution includes hidden qualities which are transmitted from generation to generation many times with a remarkable degree of certainty. The model remarkable degree of certainty. The model Merino ewe or ram has been so often described that it seems little can be said without repetition, yet for the sake of arriving at something like a basis, I have taken some measurements which I will submit with the description: First, the head should be in proportion to the body; if the body be long the head should also be of the same charac-ter, otherwise it will look disproportionate. The legs may be an inch or two longer or

Head measurements:—Draw a line on top of the head from ear to ear in front; this should measure five and one-half inches, from this line to end of nose, ten inches, width of nose, three inches. Body measurements:—Height of ewe, 25 inches; whole length while standing in natural position, from nose to tail, 40 inches; from tail to brisket, 32 inches; length of fore-legs from ground to brisket, 10 inches. Fore-legs, apart, inside, should be three inches. Width through the shoulders, 11 inches; width through the thighs, 11 inches; width from hip to hip, 11 inches.

These measurements taken with wool on.

These measurements taken with wool on, and wool one and three-quarters inches in length, with a body having the appearance of a straight line underside from fore leg to flank, with the folds and covering so often described, will give you a model American Mering of 130 pounds weight. A good wrinkle or two running across the nose two inches from the end, and those wrinkles running along the lower part of the jaw. called cheek pieces, well wooled over, with solid blocky cap of wool an inch or two below the eyes, and not too close to the same, but running out on the ear an inch or so, with a wide, thick ear, will finish up the head in good shape. The neck-folds should be heavy, especially after leaving the head, as they come nearer the shoulder, and if they extend around the neck unbroken, it is better than broken ones. It is not necessary to have many folds on the body, especially on the back and sides, but two back of the fore legs, and two front of the hind legs, with good flank, and folds extending up the thigh to the setting on of the tail, are almost indispensable, as well as those underside, especially one running lengthwise underside from udder to center of body, or better, to the folds on either side of the brisket. You seldom meet with a sheep having this fold which will not shear off a good belly fleece. Then with a fold or two running across the tail, or on each side of it, you have the body These measurements taken with wool or

time, of strong crimpy wool, is about our standard at present for stud flocks of Merinos. We can see no good reason for having it longer. As for thickness, we can see no danger from an extreme in this direction. There is much in color of fleece. Whether the color is indicative of health and strength in reproduction, or whether condition causes the color, we are not prepared to say; but in either case we can breed for color and disan either case we can breed for color and dis-card those not possessing it. We have never seen a really good ram produced from a ewe whose wool was white, or of that greenish white oil so often seen. It is the oil which colors the fleece while growing, as all the wool is white when free from oil and dist so we may as well breed the color as all the wool is white when free from oil and dirt, so we may as well breed the color of oil best suited to our needs. We cannot describe it better than to compare it to a spet in rich cream as it is stirred from side to side, that in the lowest places or trough of the wave, (we do not refer to Jersey cream). This color of oil should extend as far as possible to every part of the fleece, when kept from being washed out. It should be our aim to have the oil as evenly distributed as possible, as this will evenly distributed as possible, as this will carry the color with it.

While a small percent of our fleeces are

too fine, the greater part of them are yet too coarse and lacking in quality, and still more common is the unevenness of the ces on different parts of the body; this will often prove our ewes not well bred, even though registered. It is most readily observed in flank and on hips. The wool should be as near the same quality then on should be as near the same quanty then on every part of the body as possible. The fleece should part freely, with little or none of those fibrous wool hairs webbing across the opening, these denote a lack of quality. It should stand smooth and blocky at the surface, instead of presenting those spiral ends so often seen. This spiral wool will open in small independent spirals down to the skin, and it is not a desirable quality. Housing and it is not a desirable quality. Housing and fitting sheep effect much towards opening freely, and this is one proof of its improving the quality of the wool as well, when not indulged in to injure the sheep. Under the head of general characteristics comes breeding qualities, a very important factor, as it walls. jure the sheep. Under the head of general characteristics comes breeding qualities, a very important factor, as it really embraces all others. Look well to it that the flock is composed of breeding ewes, and breed for regular breeders, as well as use rams from regular breeders and good milkers. Your committee gave Mr. Ball the subject of "A Stock Ram," which has often been called half the flock. Well, I have the other half, and I think as well as in the human family, the better half. Often as we have heard it and I think as well as in the human family, the better half. Often as we have heard it remarked that nearly all of our eminent men can be traced to a smart mother, so we can say with much greater emphasis, that nearly all our prominent stock rams owe their transmitting qualities to their mother, for with domestic animals the schooling for with domestic animals the schooling cannot effect as much. It may seem a matter of indifference to many as to the composition of the broading ewa, but in her ness the characteristics which affect for better or worse your whole future; as from the ewe the ram which sired your lambs gets his potency, and from the awa the lamb ewe the ram which sired your lambs gets his potency, and from the ewe the lamb must draw its support both before and after

First then, comes the pedigree, and when we have done with secondly, thirdly and lastly it will be pedigree. Keep your seats, my anti-Atwood friends, and let us define pedigree. What constitutes a good pedigree? A little bit of experience comes to me just here, which perhaps nearly all of you have had. A person ordering a ram some years since, after describing such a sheep as he wanted, which description cevered more qualities and fine things than any of us ever happened to possess in one sheep, said he did not care a cent about the pedigree, only the ram should have such ancestors as he described, so that he could depend on his transmitting his qualities to his stock, but he did not want a grade. If only all breeders cared as little and as much as did this breeder of grade sheep we should have little room for discussing differences of pedigree. It fills the whole bill. Be sure that the ancestors are of the same kind you wish to propagate; having same kind you wish to propagate; having been bred in a similar manner by men of similar ideas; and be sure that you can get similar ideas; and be sure that you can get some idea of it from the pedigree. What then is a good pedigree but a line of noble ancestry? We are each of us yearly establishing a pedigree of our ficck; let us see to it then that it is a good pedigree. The mother of a ram exerts so strong an influence on the stock of that ram, that after becoming familiar with the flock for a short time, one can pick out the lambs and yearlings of his get by having studied the mother. Like begets like when properly understood; and the reason this opinion has not more largely prevailed is that it is not properly understood. It is literally true in its broadest sense; and the composition of the breeding ewes must have all the elements you can draw from for improvements, being the same as you introduce through the ram. This is true so far as breeding is concerned. The improvements and changes concerned. The improvements and changes wrought by feed and climate belong more properly to their class.

When we hear of a remarkable ram from

When we hear of a remarkable ram from an ordinary dam and sire, we conclude that back of these immediate and ordinary ancestors are those of remarkable qualities. If this be not the case, then the qualities transmitted by this ram will, like a spring snow, soon vanish and die with the first generation. The breeder finds himself greatly damaged by the use of said ram. On theother hand, when an inferior ram appears from choice ancestry, and the stock from said ram do not come up the average, you will almost always find their offspring will be up among the best. This rule will not said ram do not come up the average, you will almost always find their offspring will be up among the best. This rule will not hold good when the constitution is impaired from any eause; and while the last ram mentioned leaves his improvements in the flock, it would be still better if he also was a superior animal. Thus you will surely reap what you sow, barring what are termed outside influences; such as a sudden shock to the ewe while in a pregnant state, or a strong affinity to some different type of animal, by being in close proximity to it. With these remarks then we conclude that you can draw out of your breeding flock what you put in, and the improvements are made by taking the best specimens of this product which strikes here and there among its ancestors for its qualities, and by continuing them and casting out the poorer ones, move on to a better type. We have no breeder of any note on record who did not keep track of and remember the qualities of the dams and grand-dams of his flock, or keep it written out for reference, which is the more modern method.

The breeding ewes should be as uniform as possible that one ram may be suited to nearly all of them: that your stock may

as possible that one ram may be suited to nearly all of them; that your stock may possess the same quality which, if admired in their make-up, buyers will know just ally over the folds and wrinkles.

what to find there each year. It is not de-sirable to be able to suit all kinds of tastes and demands within one flock. Your stock in trade might run out. In order to obtain uniformity close breeding must be resorted to, at least in selecting a ram for your flock if not among the ewes, and each succeeding one must be of a very similar character. We apprehend the danger from close breeding, or in-and-in breeding, lies in too careless a use of it; if the constitutional development be good you only increase it. Barrenness, many times, is

Barrenness, many times, is introduced by breeding from a ram whose dam is excep-tionally fine and large, from the fact that she has never before tionally fine and large, from the fact that she has never bred lambs enough to have wasted her beauty. While such a ram would have a greater tendency to improve the form and showy characteristics in your flock, he would also increase barrenness. In my own experience in-breeding has not veakened the constitution of my flock, and the largest, best formed and best constituted ram, as well as best in nearly all other respects, from last year's crop was produced by a ram which had sired his dam, besides eing closely related back of this for many

In order then to succeed in making improvements we should have uniformity in appearance and in pedigree or ancestry, and obtain all possible knowledge of that ancestry; and in order to do so we must maintain a record or register of our flock which will furnish us the material for inquiry. Instead, then, of maintaining a diversity among our breeding ewes to meet the wants of the ex-treme first alluded to, we had better draw nearer to one type and let these wants be met by the crosses upon other stock in other hands; as almost any quality or kind of wool can be obtained by crossing other breeds or grades with Merino rams. Any number of modifications may be made with good results, leaving our stud flecks, if not as described above, of some better type which may modify this by the experiences which we gain by coming together on such which we gain by coming together on such

occasions.

You will pardon me if I refer to some of the hindrances in obtaining what a breeding ewe should be, among which is the extreme pains taken to weed out and avoid little faults or fancied shortcomings, which will no doubt be treated in Mr. Welch's paper on "Common Sense in Breeding," such as "Common Sense in Breeding," such as culling a tan nose or black hoofs, or a face with white hairs on it, on an otherwise good sheep, and leaving one faulty in carcass and fleece in its place. We cannot be too critical in feeding our ewes and selecting them, but et solid value remain uppermost

Mr. Stuart said he noticed neither Mr. Ball nor Mr. Dewey had described the proper form of the hoof.

Mr. Ball said he had not thought of it; but on reflection he believed it to be an important point in an animal like the Merino. Mr. Dewey said he thought so too, and that attention should be paid to it.
Mr. E. B. Welch said he was much

pleased to hear such opinions from breeders as to the class of sheep we should breed. for publication, as he said the papers of Mr. attended these meetings the idea seemed to type of the common sense Merino sheep was be to get the largest percentage of wool to very similar to those depicted in the two weight of carcass, and pay no attention to the size of the carcass. He believed breeders were now getting on the right track.

said he had had some experience in breed-ing, and it convinced him that the selection of a stock ram was a very important matter. He had best results from selecting ewes breed to certain rams. Had discovered that the largest rams did not always produce the largest offspring.

Mr. H. R. Dewey asked if the largest. backed up by the largest, did not produce the largest sheep?

Mr. G. W. Smith gave his experience as a breeder. He had not got the best results from the system used by Mr. Kellogg of breeding to different rams. He relied upon one ram for his ewes, and thought he got the best results in that way. He believed in getting the best he could on both sides, and coupling them, waited for results.

Mr. J. W. Gilmore was called for. He said that in respect to similarity of offspring, which all breeders were striving for, he thought he could get better results from the use of one ram upon a number of ewes

and then culling.

Mr. T. V. Quackenbush said he had not found that one ram would do to breed on all his ewes. He thought that it was a nice point to select the proper stock ram to breed to certain ewes. He thought he could do best by using a different sire on special ewes which his experience had told him would not breed well from others.

Mr. L. W. Barnes said he wanted to em chasize what had been said regarding the desirability of looking after the feet of the

Messrs. Quackenbush, G. W. Smith and Caruss gave further experience regarding the use of a number of rams on a flock.

Vice-President Hinds spoke of the advance which had been made in sentiment respecting the weight and form of sheep, and the weight of fleece. He remembered at one of the early meetings of the Association asking how heavy a stock ram should be, and if it was not possible to breed a general purpose sheep, one good for feeding as well as wool-growing. The idea did not strike many breeders favorably, but they seemed to be working in that direction.

Mr. S. B. Hammond said some points in the papers of Mr. Ball and Mr. Dewey did not represent what was his experience. The pictures drawn did not seem to be what we should call a general purpose sheep. We must divest them of folds and wrinkles—have them nearly plain—to feed for mutton. Folds and wrinkles produced a large flow of oil, and this was at the expense of the mutton-producing qualities. He would like some one present to tell him how to produce a fleece of wool which would be of even quality all over the body, especi-

Mr. D. P. Dewey said the value of a fleece onsisted in the percentage of first-class wool it contained, and that could be obtain ed by having a certain amount of wrinkles. He thought if a mutton sheep was wanted a man had better take one of the mutton

Mr. Ball said the first consideration of the Merino was its fleece. That was its distinguishing characteristic. It had been bred here 80 years. The tendency lately developed to breed for mutton he believed to be dangerous to those characteristics which had made the Merino the greatest fleece producing animal in the world. He wanted to caution those who were questioning whether they should have the standard Merino of to-day or, sacrificing all that has made them valuable, breed for something else. He believed in Mr. Dewey's ideas regarding unformity in the ewes of a flock.

Mr. Hammond said that upon reflection he thought something he had said had been misunderstood. He was not a mutton sheen man. Believed in the Merino.

Mr. E. B. Welch asked if we had not got as far in grease and wrinkles as we should go. He would ask Mr. Ball's opinion on that point.

Mr. Ball said he believed we had. But he wanted to caution young men against throwing away what it had taken eighty years to gain.

Secretary Dean read a report of the scouring record of the fleeces shorn at the last State shearings. It was not yet in shape for publication, but will appear shortly. A recess was then taken until 1:30 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by President Rich The Secretary and Treasurer presente their annual reports, which were adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year was next on the programme, and it resulted in the selection of the following

parties: President-John T. Ric Vice President—I. H. Hinds.
Secretary—Erwin N. Ball.
Treasurer—J. Evarts Smith.
Board of Directors—L. W. Barnes, A.
Wood, W. J. G. Dean, S. C. Lombard, T.

. Quackenbush. Committee on Pedigrees-E. W. Hardy

re-elected). The committee now consist Messrs. Dewey, Welch and Hardy. On motion the salary of the Secretary fixed at \$300 for the ensuing year.

Mr. E. B. Welch read a paper on "Fashion vs. Common Sense in Sheep-Breeding." His modesty made him refuse to furnish it constituted the model sheep. When he first same position as he advocated in his. His papers mentioned. On motion it was resolved that but one

State shearing should be held this year, and Mr. E. P. Kellogg was called for. He Lansing was fixed upon as the place to hold it. The date is to be the Wednesday and Thursday nearest to April 21st and 22d. The rules governing the shearings last year were again adopted. On motion the President and Secretary

were appointed a committee with power to act to see about incorporating the Associa-The tariff question next came up, and

after a short debate the resolutions passed a year ago were unanimously readopted as the sense of the members of the Association These resolutions were as follows: WHEREAS, The interests of wool-grow

ers, sheep-breeders and the manufacturers of wool are inseparably connected so far as National legislation is concerned; therefore,

National legislation is concerned; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Michigan Merine Sheep Breeders' Association that we invite the earnest co-operation of sheep-breeders' and wool-growers' associations of the various States, the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, and all others interested in the great wool industry of the country, to unite with us in all honorable means to induce Congress to maintain and strengthen, if need be, the barriers against the importation of cheap foreign wool and woolens on the basis of the resolution adopted at the joint convention of wool-growers and manufactures held in Syracuse in 1865, which read as follows:

"Resolved, That as the two branches of agriculture and manufacturing industry represented by the woolen interest involve largely the labor of the country, whose productiveness is the basis of National prosperity, sound policy requires such legislative action as shall place them on equal footing and give them equal encouragement and protection in competing with the accountlated capital and low wages of other countries."

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to cause the above resolution to be wrinted.

Resolved. That the Secretary be instruct ed to cause the above resolution to be printed and a copy sent to each of the officers of the National Wool-Growers' Association, of the National Association of Wool Manufact urers, of the various State Associations of sheep-breeders and wool-growers, and others who may be interested in the wool product.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to draw up a petition embodying the views of this Association, send it to each member of the Association, asking him to procure the signatures of the sheep-breeders. wool-growers and farmers of his neighbor hood to it.

On motion a committee of three was appointed to draw up a petition to Congress, embodying the views of this Associa upon the tariff on wool, send it to each member, request him to secure all the signatures possible of the sheep-breeders and woolgrowers of his neighborhood. Said petitions when returned to be forwarded to the representatives in Congress from this State. with the request that they bring them to the attention of that body.

No further business being before the Association, upon motion the meeting ad-

IDEAL FEED MIL

ORN SHELLERS

C CO, FREEPORT, ILL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREATEST (

SUCCESS

Che Forse.

Feeding Unthrifty Colts.

For four to six months the colt takes it natural food-the milk of the dam. If this is in liberal supply the colt will be sufficiently nourished with the addition of grass it will get in pasture. But care must be taken to ascertain whether the dam gives sufficient milk to produce a strong growth. Scanty nourishment at this period is often fatal to full development afterward. The whole system of the young animal is plastic in the hands of the skillful feeder. Full rations of appropriate food will give it the habit of strong and rapid growth, which is easily continued after weaning; but, on the other hand, deficient nourishment will not only contract its present growth, but also contract its powers of digestion so as to incapacitate it for using sufficient food to give full growth after weaning. The vigorous growth of a colt while young is too important to be neglected on any pretext such as that "whip-cord, muscle and solid bone must be grown very slowly that the fibres may become perfect," etc. There is a vast amount of such humbug afloat. Slow growth presupposes scanty food; does insufficient nutrition produce the most perfect development? Taking a lesson from tree growth: How does the fibre of the slow-growing. large forest hickory compare with that of the rapid, open-field, second-growth hickory -the grain of the latter being twice or thrice the thickness of the former? Will the expert who wants an ax-helve or spokes for a trotting sulky choose the slow-growing hickory in preference to the rapid secondgrowth? I think the same rule will hold between two colts, the one scantily and the other abundantly fed. But as in the case of the rapidly-growing hickory, we wish it seasoned to give us the full force of its springy fibre; so, likewise, the rapidly growing colt must have a time of seasoning to perfect, by temperate use and intelligent training, its woncerful power of muscular endurance. I believe this foolish prejudice against good feeding for colts has arisen from the fact that high feeding and fatten ing have been considered synonymous Such food as would produce fat rather than muscle cannot be too strongly condemned

If the dam yields too little milk to pro

duce vigorous growth in the colt, it should

be increased by food of as nearly the same composition as may be. This is nearly always at hand in cow's milk. A little practice will soon teach the young colt to take the cow's milk with a relish. New milk may be given at first, but soon replaced with skim-milk, which, possessing so large a proportion of caseine or muscle orming food, and phosphate of lime, is exactly adapted to the growth of muscle and bone. This is also so cheap that vigorous growth may be kept up at a very small cost. For colts one or two months old one quart of milk given morning and evening will be sufficient. It may be sweetened a little at first to render it more palatable. Colts. like children, are fond of sweetness; but sugar should only be added as a temptation in teaching them to eat, for it is a fattening food and improper to be given as a diet. This use of cow's milk in growing colts is not a mere theory with the writer; has tested it in many instances and found it admirably adapted to the purpose. He raised two yearlings that were fed a little skim-milk after two months old until weaned, and then continued in larger quantity after weaning and through the first winter. They were given from four to six quarts of milk each per day, with hay and one quart of oats, until one year old. These celts grew very steadily, developing all parts of the body evenly, and made horses 100 pounds heevier than either sire or dam. They were much inclined to exercise and test comparative speed at all periods during growth, and more muscular horses of their inches are seldom seen. I once purchased some colts six months old, of a good breed, that had been kept on insufficient food and not properly developed for that age. To make amends for this want of care and food four quarts of skim-milk were given to each colt for one month and then increased to six quarts, which ration, with two quarts of oats per day, was continued for six months or until one year old. This produced a development which no grain ration could have done. The advantage of the milk ration over a like amount of food containing the same elements in another form is that the food in the milk is in solution and very easily digested. Stress is laid upon this milk feeding for colts, first, because it is a most appropriate food: secondly, because in large portions of the country skim-milk can be had cheap, and it may thus be turned to the best account, for horse flesh is more valuable than that of other animals. If milk is not easily obtained, then the colt may be fed a pint of oats twice a day, in addition to the milk of its dam, if that is too small in quantity. Before the colt is weaned, it is well to teach it to eat a little oil-meal with its oats. When deprived of the dam's milk this oil-meal will prevent constipation and furnish a large proportion of muscle forming food as well as bone material About one pint of oil-meal per day will be sufficient. Another food which I have used very profitably for the young colt is linseed or flaxseed. A half-pint of flaxseed boiled in four quarts of water, and then two quarts of bran or oatmeal boiled with it, makes ar excellent day's ration, given in two partsthe oil and the albuminoids seem to be in just the right proportion. I have found this ration of flaxseed and oatmeal gruel the best preventive of relaxation or constipation of the bowels, both in the colt and the calf. The small quantity of oil seems to be very soothing to the alimentary canal, and it

### Breaking Halter Pullers.

gives a smooth, glossy coat. - Stewart.

There are several methods practised by trainers to break horses of this habit. We have had excellent success with the following: Take a cord about a half-inch in diameter and some twelve feet long. Place the two ends together and pass the loop formed by the centre of the cord under the tail the same as the crupper of the harness. Cross the cord and carry it along the back to the shoulders; pass one end by the right side of the neck, the other on the left, and tie firmly in front of the breast. Throw a give this delicate aroma of fresh-made butter

surcingle or small cord about the body just back of the forelegs, and buckle or tie it closely so as to keep the cord under the tall in position. Have a strong iron ring in the manger. Put on such a halter as is usually worn. Pass the end of the halter through the ring and tie into cord in front of the breast which passes under the tail, so that when the animal settles back for a pull the most of his weight will come upon the roots of his tail. After fastening securely leave the stall and give the subject an opportunity to indulge in his usual pastime. His first attempt to free himself by pulling will show as surprised a horse as ever attempted to play a trick. After two or three efforts he will give up it up in disgust. If he is not inclined to make an effort to get away, send some one into the loft armed with a whip, and let him throw a horse blanke; lap robe or stable basket into his manger, then reach down and switch him on the nose with the whip, using care not to strike him in the eyes. After a few attempts he cannot be persuaded to settle back for a pull under any circumstances. This method is perfectly safe, and a single lesson of thirty minutes is usually sufficient to break up the habit in the most confirmed puller .- American Cultivator.

Horse Gossip.

THE Michigan bred mare Spiuella, by Louis Napoleon, dam Dolly Snyder, has recently showed a mile in 2:17. Louise Napoleon's reputation as a sire grows steadily from year

PETER McGEOCH, the Milwaukee speculator, got into a wrangle with the Wisconsin Breed ers' Association and was expelled, but he sent in an apology at the annual meeting of the Association last month, and has been restored to membership.

WHILE horsemen at the north are doing all they can to keep their horses warm, those at New Orleans are having pleasant racing weather. It is a great country where the horsemen's season never ends, and where horse-racing, base-ball, tobogganing and sleigh-riding are all in progress at the same

Ir looks as if the National Association had broken in two. The break took place over Secretary Vail, and while the question is not yet a settled one, it is very certain that no compromise between the two factions can be made until he is out of the way. If he has the interests of the National Association so much at heart, why don't he show it by resigning at once? He has proved his entire unfitness for such a responsible position.

AT the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Breeders' Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. L. Mitchell; Vice-Presidents, J. I Case, E. H. Broadhead, H. D. McKinny: Secretary, Frank L. Smith; Treasurer, J. E. Corrigan. - The Secretary's report showed that the meeting held last August was a success, and it was voted to hold another meeting next year, the time and place to be determined by a committee appointed for that purpose.

In April, 1833, there was foaled upon the farm of Ezekiel Twombley, Durham, N. H., a little black colt so insignificant in appearance that its owner seriously thought of knocking it in the head," as the writer learned from the lips of the man, now living, who was by the side of the foal within twenty minutes from the time it was dropped. neighbor was consulted, who advised that the colt be permitted to live, assuring the owner that some day it might be worth \$100. The neighbor's advice was headed, and Hill's Black Hawk was spared to produce the most celebrated family of roadsters that ever ex- digest, and to give it any more is a great isted. The noted trotter Flora Temple (2:19%) injury, and that the amount a horse should four years old, that William H. Cordon, of Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., bought her for the paltry sum of \$13, and Maud Messenger (2:161/4) was sold as a yearling for about th same sum or a trifle less. Midnight by Peace maker was sold when a two-year-old for about \$50, and at that time gave no evidence of future greatness, but in his six-year-old form ook a record of 2:181/4 .- Breeders' Gazette

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering fro ome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every know. rs medy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.



The Perfection of Butter.

One of the good things about the drift of dairying is a tendency to discard the hold ing of butter for a rise in price and sell i fresh. A great advance would be attained if it were possible for the maker and the consumer to live "from hand to mouth," so to speak. Then there would be no accumu lation of butter in the market to get strong 'off flavor," and rancid. The fancy quota tions are for butter not over ten days old and when one hears of "80 cents per pound" it means butter made and delivered twice

week. Every buttermaker knows that the fancy flavor of butter is a sort of will-'o-the wisp, and it is doubtful if this exquisite flavor can depended upon over two weeks a the most; and as it is this fleeting flavor that by having the small ears of corn which, brings the ten cents extra per pound, dairy men must understand the necessity of shipning butter as fast as made. A fresh-made outter, with dainty flavor, must always be sold in preference to a butter made three months before it is put on the market.

The dairymen can seize upon this very fact as a trademark. No bogus butter can be made with this delicate aroma, and the customer once put in possession of this fact can always protect himself from the counterfeit butter. The most patent damage to the dairy product is the fear of the consumer that he will have bogus goods thrust upon him, and he is suspicious, and we are from this very fact eating less butter each day. The genuine butter, unless conspicuously fine, is looked upon with reserve, and to-day sommon butter in the market is actually classed with the bogus. This gives the dairyman who chooses the chance to make the finest of butter and supply customers direct, and allow the bogus producer ne

chance to come in with his compound. We may also in time see the advantage of salting butter far less than we now do, and

a more conspicuous place. If we would your land up, you would use six cords, but churn the cream at the point of mild acidity.

I have found by experiment that five cords, thoroughly wash out the buttermilk with learn that butter has a flavor of its own, independent of salt and buttermilk, and when these two are a little less conspicuous the real luxury of butter is discovered, and when this occurs, it is the flavor that will be paid for. Butter as simply so much grease is a dear article of food, but as a table luxury, exquisits in flavor, and perfect

in grain, it is worth its advance cost. We are also fast finding out that butter needs only all the strong brine it will absorb while in the granula stage to give it keeping properties. When free of buttermilk-as it may be if it is washed out-a coating of liquid salt about each globule, is all that can ever be done in the way of salt adding to the keeping of the butter. Then this brine will also fill all the minute spaces between the globules, and keep out the air. Such butter is perfection; and the desire for more than one-third of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter is an acquired habit of taste-the exchange of butter-flavor for the sharper flavor of salt .- J. G., in N. Y. Tribuna.

Too Many Meals.

The bills for feed worried me. They were large, and I wondered if there was corresponding gain in the animals fed. It was all right with the cows, for there was the butter to offset the extra food. The calves and young cattle were growing and looked as well as they did in summer. The oxen were gaining and every day adding to their weight, but the hogs were the sticker. watched the meal go into the bins and into the troughs and the manure go out of the door of each pen, and at last made up my mind something was wrong. There was too much food used for the apparent gain. It has been a hobby of mine, and is yet, that the manure made by the hogs is worth about as much for the farm in the long run as the bran and other feed costs; still. I wanted to get my pay for the feed out of the gain in the hogs. This I feared I was not doing, there was so much meal used. There was one pen of pigs to be killed, and the man was directed to give them a full suppe but no breakfast, and this was done.

They were slaughtered about noon of th

day after the last meal was given to them This consisted of three parts wheat bran and one in bulk of wheat canaille. When killed their stomachs were full. They might have held more, but they were really full of the bran and canaille. It looked natural but had an acid smell. This food was in the process of digestion. Beyond the stomaci the large intestines were also filled. I was satisfied that my hogs had been overfed-not given too much at a meal, but they had been given too many meals. They had been fee three times a day, and the excess of food had crowded the contents of the stomach and bowels along in its passage before it had been well digested and assimilated, and so the heap of manure had been excessively large without a proportionate gain in the hogs. Let us see. Their breakfast was be tween 7 and 8 o'clock, dinner at noon and supper at 5 to 3 o'clock. Within these hours it was impossible for this mass of food to have been changed to chyle, the incipient blood. I am now astonished at my own stupidity in not thinking of this before.

I found out several years ago that there is

limit to the quantity of grain a horse can have is less than many suppose. I have also found out and demonstrated that fattening cattle are usually fed more meal than they can digest, and that there is great wast generally in their feeding. I only feed the beef cattle morning and night, and not mor than four quarts of meal at a mess, with roots and hay. Why my hegs, hundreds of them, should have had three full meals a day seems now to be queer, for I am sure they never needed it, and one meal was thrown away so far as any gain in the growth of the hogs was concerned. I wish Dr. Sturtevant and he is just the man to do it, would make a test of the comparative gain between pigs as near alike as possible, fed two full meals and three full meals of the same kind of food. I have changed my system of feeding and now the store hogs and all of those fattening get but two meals in twenty-four hours. I feel confident that three meals will be a saving of one-third of the amount of food and an equal gain. - F. D. Curtis, in N. Y. Tribune.

Small Stalks and Large Ears.

During the discussion on raising corn before the New England Farmers' Club, reported by the Massachusetts Ploughman, Mr. Edmund Hersey said:

I will answer this question about the small stalk and the large ear of corn. The corn is worth more than the fodder to begin with. And the larger the proportion of corn that you can obtain, the better is the result. One thing which my father established while he was making his investigations, was that when he had got corn which would surely produce two ears, it was apt frequently to have three ears, -or to have two ears and a small one. The expense of husking was very much increased after all, were of no great value. He said that he would rather have one good ear than three, neither of them as large. The idea was the saving of labor.

Again, by having a small stalk, the corn can be planted nearer together, or more stalks can be planted in a hill. Either way, the result of his experiment simmered down was simply this. If you want to raise corn the cheapest, you should try to raise about 60 bushels to the acre. The moment you go over 60 bushels in your raising corn, to say nothing about keeping your farm up, the moment you go over 60 bushels, you have to pay more than the same proportion for the manure to get your corn. So the corn comes higher. It requires more than the same proportion of manure to get 100 bushels, or even to get eighty bushels to the acre, than if you raise 60. In my own practice I have found that to be true always, although I may not have worked on the they are larger, and the consequence is that,

same land. To get 60 bushels to the acre requires five rapidly the first few weeks, the time comes cords of good stable manure. If you put on six, you will have about one cord left in the land. If you want merely to bring sufficient warmth. There may be excep-

your land up, you would use six cords, but | tions; for, if a brood of chicks with a nen if you had plowed the land once or twice, weak brine, and then salt the butter in a would keep it up in about the same condibrine-bath, instead of working dry salt into tion. If I should put on ten cords to the the butter, the consumer would soon come to acre, I should not get 120 bushels to the fowls. But, where hundreds of chicks are

Sparing the Back,

In those sections of our country where the soil is filled with stones, there are few farmer boys but that know something of the unpleasant and tiresome labor required in gathering up stones from fields that have been brought under cultivation and then seeded down-a work that finds a repetition with each period of seeding unless a thorough working over of the soil, for the trachea to its middle. The original host of purpose of clearing it permanently, has been adopted. In some instances land has been worked over to a depth of two feet and every stone removed—a work which in some cases would be of a discouraging character but perhaps cheaper in the end, because when once thoroughly done it is done for all time. But few farmers feel like doing this upon all fields, and hence the period of picking up stones recurs unless after seeding they are rolled into the soil by the presence of a heavy roller, as

Assuming that there will always be more or less loose stones to be picked up, we can suggest that the use of a common potato digger or hook will spare the back from the unpleasant aching occasioned by continual stooping over. With this the ground can be gone over and the loose stones thrown into heaps with the digger, which can then be much more easily thrown into a cart for removal. In this way a labor which is perfectly hated by every boy becomes very much less objectionable and more readily

Agricultural Items.

Over 400 varieties of weed seed have been found in the clover and timothy seeds of com-

Sparrows are such a nuisance in Germany that boys are employed to decrease the number by hunting them. They string them on sticks, as children sometimes string raspber ries on grass, and are paid half a cent each.

HAVE good tools, suitable to do your work You cannot expect a man to do good work if he has poor implements to work with. The very fact that they are poor will discourage him. The loss in time and energy pays the difference between poor and good.

Cor. Juny the noted stock auctioneer, in not only an excellent auctioneer, but also practical stock-breeder. His son recently narketed 20 head of superior Shorthorn year ling steers, that averaged 1,577 lbs.; also 32 three-year-olds averaging 1,740 lbs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Indiana Farme says that the idea that a fat animal is a ma ture one is decidedly wrong, and the sooner the breeders in general get rid of this idea the etter it will be for the stock raised. A pro erly matured animal must have its system built up evenly. What should be aimed at it a large frame and strong muscle, and the young stock should be fed with this object in

CORN with medium-sized, short, stocky stalks, well loaded with medium-sized ears. and small cob, well covered from butt to tip. what we all want to see. It has been denonstrated that the largest and longest ears do not produce the most and best corn. A small cob, with long, deep kernels, compactly set on the cob, is what pans out the shelled

COL. F. D. CURTIS says: "When sheer have clover hay they will not have stretches as the clover keeps the bowels from becoming constipated; and for the same reason they do not need linseed meal, which they should always have if fed on timothy hay. This does ot agree with sheep, and should always be fed in connection with roots or linseed meal. to offset its constipating effect."

STEPHEN POWERS says in the Ohio Farmer that copperas, which has hitherto been known as a standard remedy for "paper skin" in ambs, failed to cure the disease, and resor was had to the old remedy, turpentine, one part, to water, two parts, a tablespoonful be ing the dose, administered once a day. This emedy was successful.

## The Poultry Pard.

Chicks in Brooders

The past season demonstrated that chicks raised in brooders grow faster, weigh more, and sell at a higher prices, up to the age of three months, than do chicks raised with hens for the same period. At first, one would naturally be surprised at such a claim; but, when we compare the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods. the chick in the brooder has all the chance in his favor. In the first place, he is never allowed to feel the effects of dampnes He knows nothing about being dragged through wet grass, or seeking a dry place during a rain-storm. Lice are enemies to which he is unaccustomed, and if he feel cold orchilly his stove is within a few inches of his scratching ground, while he can enjoy the heat of the sun without being exposed to the sweeping winds that blow from every direction. The water he drinks is of the proper temperature, and not covered with ice, and the food he receives is no only varied but given in a careful manne and in a clean condition. He has nothing to do for a living, is under the watchful eye of his master, and grows fast because he receives plenty of food, drink and heat, which are the prime factors to success.

when a portion of the number perishes, or

becomes stunted in growth, for want of

But the chick with the hen, if in winter. comes at a season when his dam canno properly provide for his wants. If he leaves the warm covering, he becomes chilled. If his stronger brethren persist in roaming off, the hen follows them, in her anxiety, and drags the unfortunate ones with her. She tires them out, does not nestle when they desire, and, if her brood is large, she cannot hover them properly, especially when FARMS FOR SALE In Michigan. though the chicks with the hen may grow

subject to lice, which never attack chicks unless they are in the neighborhood of adult raised, a much larger number can be made to attain a marketable size, in the shortest time, in brooders than under hens .- Farn and Garden. Tne Gape Worm.

parasitic worms known as Syngami, which collect in masses from the lower part of the this worm has been discovered by Dr. H. D. Walker, of Franklinsville, N. Y., who published a valuable paper on the subject in the Bulletin of the Buffalo Society of Natural Science (Vol. V., No. 2). The life history of the gape worm (Syngamus trachealis) is sketched as follows by Dr. Walker: Earth worms containing the embryos are eaten by the fowl. The embryos are liberated from the intestine of the earth worms and work their way through the cesophagus into the lungs and bronchial tubes. During this act of passage, or while in the lungs, they pass through the nympha stage and acquire sexual maturity. The male and female then unite and attach themselves by their suckerlike mouths to the mucous membrane of the trachea. In about seven days more the eggs within the body of the worm become mature. They are coughed up into the mouth, swallowed by the fowl, and pass through into the soil. In about three weeks these eggs, exposed to the moisture and sun. hatch: the embryos are taken in their food by the earth worm, where they remain until picked up by some bird, when the abovementioned process is repeated. Dr. Walker earth worms in the ground with salt. Dr.

winter sets in.

Among the vegetable substances which we have found to be an excellent substitute for the green summer pastures, we may name beets, carrots, turnips, onions, apples and cabbages. A mess of these, chopped up finely, should be fed every day in the winter, raw. The hens will be bet-ter able to solve the problem of how to get eggs in winter.



Price List just issued for free distribution of the finest farms in the State fully de GEORGE W. SNOVER

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. receive the proper care, they will thrive as

It has long been known that the disease known as "gapes" in fowl is due to the obstruction of the air passages by little

has proved by eight successful experiments in feeding them to chicks that the earth worm is the original host of the gape worm. The robin has proved to act as a host for the Syngamus, and is thus instrumental in spreading the disease. That the earth worm is only a bearer, or means of conveying the embryo to the fowl, was proved 1 by feeding the embryos hatched from the eggs to a chick, and thus producing the gapes. It was found that assofeetide and garlic could not be relied on to prevent and cure the disease, but that any locality where the gape prevails can be rendered safe for fowls by destroying the infected Walker concludes his most valuable paper with the fellowing remarks: "Some years one-half or two-thirds of the young fowls in certain localities are destroyed by this disease. This investigation proves that if they were kept from eating infected earth worms, that terrible scourge of poultry, the gapes, would be entirely prevented. Not only this, but it serves as a key to unlock the mysteries surrounding several other diseases, caused by parasites belonging to the family, namely, the lung worm of calves (Strongulus micrurus) the lung worm of hogs (Strongylus elongatus) the lung worm of sheep (Strongylus filaria), and the grouse disease (Strongylus pergracilis). Great numbers of calves, hogs, sheep and grouse are yearly destroyed by these parasites. Their original hosts have never been discovered

Farm and Garden says: It is only small matter to overlook the crack in the wall of the poultry house, but a volume of cold air can pass through a little hole or crack in twenty-four hours, by which the temperature of the poultry house may be lowered below the freezing point, thus causing injury to the combs and wattles and bringing on disease. Let a bird roost all night within a few inches of a knot-hole or a split in the boards of the walls, and next morning the probability is that the eye next to the draught of air will be closed, her head swelled, and a discharge will come from her nostrils. The next will be roup, with its foul odor, and the whole flock are soon diseased, as it is not only contagious out one of the most difficult of diseases to cure, many poultrymen preferring to de stroy their flocks than to cure them. It is better to leave one side of the house off than to permit a draught through a small crack. Look to the warmth of the poultry house, and complete all your preparations before

worms of an infected pasture.

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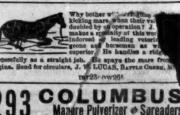
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Forticultural.

THE WEST MICHIGAN PRUIT GROWERS' SOCIETY.

This society held its third annual meeting at Grand Haven December 14-16. Delegates from nearly all the counties along the lake shore were present.

The first session was held Tuesday evenby Dr. Knapp, followed by a song of wel-Safford, Mrs. H. Squires, Mrs. Vanderveen and the Misses Mattie Rice and Aggie Stark. This choir furnished the singing for the evening. The singing was superb, and address of welcome. Among other things he said: It is a pleasant duty that has been the freedom, hospitality and good will of our city, and in the name of Gran'l Haven, its citizens, its hospitality and its interests, bid and all, a hearty welcome, thanking you for you extend in selecting our city as the meeting place on this your third anniversary. We desire and trust that your stay among us may be as pleasant to you as it will be and associations may be formed here that to you. I can see as with the eye of pro- these houses. phetic vision into the years that lie just before us. From out your hands has gone into being a land of fruit and flowers. The fruit belt of Michigan has been made famous and its name and fame world-wide as the land of splendid and luscious fruits rivaling the isles of the blessed where grew the golden apples in the garden of Hesperides. You have the bluest sky in all the continent over you, and about you the air, soil and climate for successful fruit culture in a practical age, with practical men working for a practical end. Men who live much among ripenevery-day life much of the softened influenher ripening seasons. The promises of your entire evening. Association have ripened into fulfilment: you have shown that the peach and apple will grow in this locality; where the dead ports of the following committees read: pine and hemlock have been removed, the peach and the apple have taken their places, you are the ones to remove the one and set the other, you are the second coming and you are destined to be more stable than those who preceded you. You are building for the future, not to perish and pass away; but to grow stronger and stronger as the years go by. I again extend to you a kindly welcome, and bespeak for you a pleasant and profitable meeting.

Hon. H. Holt responded in behalf of the members present, stating that they fully appreciated the very generous welcome they had received. He spoke of the beautifull room furnished with flowers; and the choir which had gladdened our hearts with sweet music; the mutual benefit received would repay all the expense attending these

After a song by the choir, "Come, Broth ers, Come," President Phillips delivered his annual address, at the close of which Mr. Lannin moved that the recommendations of the president in his annual address be referred to a committee appointed for that purpose, to report on Thursday morning.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted to reports of officers, announcemen of committees, and election of officers for the ensuing year. The Secretary, Treasurer. and the chairman of the executive board each made their annual reports, showing the Society to be in a sound and growing condition. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President-Walter Phillips, of Grand

Vice-Presidents-J. G. Ramsdell, South Haven; William Corner, Ganges; W. A. Brown, Benton Harbor; Clark Sheffer South Haven; H. H. Holt, Muskegon. Secretary—G. H. La Fleur, Allegan. Treasurer—W. A. Smith, Benton Har-

Executive Board-Joseph Lanning, H. Dale Adams, A. S. Kedzie, W. A. Brown,

The following committees were announced by the chair:

On Resolutions-Senator C. J. Munroe, of South Haven; W. A. Smith, Benton Har-bor; Capt. Huskinson, of Allegan. On Plants and Flowers—Joseph Lannin, South Haven; Mrs. A. S. Kedzie, Mrs. Wm.

N. Angel, Grand Haven.
On Fruit—J. G. Ramsdell, South Haven

Charles Alford, Talmadge; D. W. Hinman On President's Address-Clark Sheffer. uth Haven; Wm. Corner, Ganges; H. H. Haves, Talmadge.

Next followed some discussion in relation to packages used in shipping fruit. Mr. Corner said the packages used were neither uniform in size or shape, which should be corrected, and he hoped the Society would take some action looking towards improve ment. If we could adopt a uniform size and shape for packages throughout the fruit helt, buyers could readily know by the package where the fruit came from: if the package was an honest one, and the fruit honestdid not care if shippers used large or small packages; but in all cases they should be

exactly what they were represented to be. Mr. Loomis said that he concurred in what Mr. Corner had said; manufacturers would change their forms to suit the demand of the shippers, the only difficulty was that growers had not united upon any particular size or shape; this should be done, and would be of mutual advantage to both manufactu rer and grower, as well as to the consumer

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION. C. J. Monroe said this is a fruit growers' society, and the discussion should be confined to the interests of fruit growing, which would include cultivation, varieties, packing and packages. Shipping and marketing fruit required thought and intelligent management; improvements had been made and would continue to be made until many of

the present difficulties would be obviated. Clark Sheffer thought that fifth baskets were too small; half bushel baskets, or even bushel baskets would cost less for packages

Mr. Loomis preferred bushel baskets for his own use, but the finest peaches brought

J. G. Ramsdell thought packages neede discussion not only in this Society, but by the peach growers all along the peach-belt. its kind in our city, was a most gratifying Large packages were growing in favor; he believed that half-bushel baskets would be acceptable to a majority of growers.

Frank Linderman favored peck baskets, and hoped they would take the place of the fifths.

W. A. Smith here read a paper on "The Outlook for Commercial Fruit-growing." ing. The convention opened with prayer Commenting upon this paper Mr. Corner said that for many years past enormou come by a select choir composed of Major crops of peaches had been shipped from the Lake Shore annually. To grow peaches required certain elements in the soil to produce a crop. A constant draft upon the soil would rob it of this element, added greatly to the enjoyment of the even- which would in the end prove disastrous to ing. Hon. G. W. McBride delivered the the health and productiveness of the tree; this should be restored by the use of large amounts of fertilizers. Bone dust and ashes assigned to me, that of welcoming you to would prove beneficial and restore the exhausted elements.

W. A. Smith, Frank Linderman, H. H Hayes and President Phillips believed in you as an Association and as citizens, one the free use of ashes, from experiments and results. Mr. Hayes says that the use of ashes to absorb the good from the printthe honor you bestow and the compliment and bone dust improves the color and flavor ed reports without giving from their of grapes with him.

The meeting then adjourned to visit the greenhouse of Messrs. Hancock & Son. by useful to us. Trusting also that friendships was one of the pleasant features of the have lived beyond our means. meeting, and drew from visitors many commay broaden and widen as the years come plimentary remarks upon the contents of

> WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION was opened by prayer by Rev. J. H. Sammis, and anthem by the choir, composed of E. Phillips, P. Klaver, Miss Albee and Miss Case, with Miss Gilliland as organist. This choir furnished the music for the evening.

and delighted and charmed every listener. The Secretary read a paper on "The Duty of Horticulturists in Relation to the Orna mentation of Parks and other Public Grounds," by Mrs. G. H. LaFleur. This was followed by a paper written by E. C. ing fruits and budding flowers bear in their Reid, of the Allegan Gazette, and in his absence was read by Senator Monroe. These ces that nature everywhere throws around two papers, with the music, occupied the

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

opened with prayer by Dr. Knapp, and re-

Committee on Fruits reported 46 plates exhibited by W. B. Andrus, of Allegan; ? plates by G. H. LaFleur, of Allegan; and 4 plates by John Miller, of Trowbridge. This fruit was in good condition, doing credit to if they regard it as any satisfaction to mainthe exhibitors.

Committee on Flowers made full and appreciative mention of the rich exhibit of flowers furnished by Messrs. Hancock & Son, and tastefully arranged by William B. Andrus and E. W. Branch.

Committee on Resolutions reported that in view of the cordial welcome of the citizens expressed by Hon. G. W. McBride, the generous entertainment furnished, the convenient rooms of the beautiful church in which to hold the sessions, the flowers contributed, and so arranged as to delight the bring us into great prominence as counseleye, the charming music so well rendered by trained choirs, the good will shown by Messrs. Hancock & Son in a visit to their greenhouses, and in view of the full reports made by the press, we as a Society hereby tender our sincere and hearty thanks for the above courtesies and favors.

A letter from A. S. Kedzie written from and concerning Texas, was read, for which a vote of thanks was tendered, with a request | share them." for its publication. The time was then occupied in discussing questions from the 'Question Box," one of which was: "How shall we prune peach trees to prevent too many dead limbs accumulating through the year?" The President called upon William Corner to respond.

Mr. Corner said he had made peach growing something of a study, as he had long been engaged in growing peaches; he had tried some experiments and had learned some valuable lessons, one of which was that most growers allow their trees to carry too much foliage; had practiced thinning by hand, found that too expensive; his present method was to thin the tree by cutting out all surplus limbs and allow the tree to carry only the amount of fruit which would ripen into first class specimens; some thinning by hand even then may be necessary; this management, with a liberal use of manure and other fertilizers, will be satisfactory and

prove beneficial to the tree. J, G. Ramsdell concurred in what Mr. Corner had said. D. W. Hinman, on behalf of the Douglas and Ganges Pomological Society, invited the Society to hold the June meeting at Douglas, which was accepted. The time was fixed for the second Tuesday in June next, and the meeting then ad-G. H. LAFLEUR.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY HORTI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting at Grand Rapids in December, the election of officers resulting a choice of the following: President, Chas. W. Garfield; Vice President, J. A. Hovey; Secretary, W. N. Cook; ly packed, it would give a reputation to that Treasurer, E. Chase Phillips; Executive section which would secure ready sale. He Board, George Linderman, Robert D. Graham, J. Woodman, E. M. Ball.

> President Garfield's annual address was as follows:

"We have had a fairly prosperous year as horticulturists. Everything has not run as smoothly as we would like, and we are apt to remember the rough places and forget the smooth ones. We recall the drouth. but neglect to speak of the timely rains We enlarge upon the low prices for our produce, but avoid mentioning how cheaply we can purchase the commodities we need. Those of us who decided long ago to take things by the smooth handle if possible, and see the silver lining of the darkest clouds, if

of enjoyment out of this year. "Our Society has accomplished some things by which to mark the year with a young shoots; hence by gathering or ual, another live grub was placed in the soil record. We have held two successful exhi-raking together in the fall, all the diseased at the roots of one of the special test plants bitions; entertained the State Society in a berries and trimmings from the vines and but he, like his predecessors, declined the creditable manner; secured several addresses by experts; gained some points in insect destruction, scared the tree slayer, and arrayed ourselves on the side of our feathered | the soil of the infected vineyard; the stocks | nearly half the number have been destroyed.

"Our summer exhibit, although not large-

more money when shipped in small pack- ly attended, was pronounced a very complete affair by those who visited it, who were not identified with the Society, and our chrysanthemum exhibit, although the first of success. The exhibit made by our people as a compliment to the State Society was thorwould have been a treat to our flower and fruit lovers in the city had they availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing it.

"Several of the addresses before our society have been copied very largely in the periodicals of our country, and I have found copious extracts from them in Canadian papers. They have even attracted the atought to think of it when we are disposed to be pessimistic with regard to our work.

"But while we are congratulating ourselves on what we have done, it will not do to settle back in our chairs satisfied with our condition, for we might have done better. We have lost quite a proportion of our paying membership; our people who ought of them avoided the sharing of responsibilities with ns-have been satisfied own experience; we have failed to secure the hearty co-operation of our florists; our reports in the city press have

"We cannot maintain the Society with. out some funds, and inasmuch as our only ncome is from membership fees, we ought to have no question about a sufficiently large membership to meet all demands.

exhibits, the people who grow flowers and another one. That is not a renewal of life. expect to sell them, ought to meet the buy- but a continuation of the same life. I think ers half way and have it a recognised fact there is no question about it,—a time when that samples of the newest and most attrac- that life will become so old that it will pass tive things will be shown at the monthly off and cease to exist, so old that it cannot meetings of our Society. The leading be renewed. Therefore we must be preflorists of the world are a unit upon the de- pared to meet with new varieties to take sirability of placing their products attrac- the place of those that are dropping off. tively before the public upon every possible The Baldwin apple is only a little over one occasion. The florists of this city have it hundred years old, and of course we may within their power to awaken an interest in expect it will continue 100 or 200 years floriculture, using our Society as a means. undreamed of by the most enthusiastic of and larger than it was fifty years ago. our flower lovers. I certainly hope to see Fifty years ago the Baldwin was a hardy them improve the opportunity.

"Our meetings should be attended regularly by those engaged in progressive horticulture. They cannot afford to stay away tain a position in the front rank of their profession. I do not hesitate to say this from a wide observation among horticulturists of our country. Those who have reached the front rank have uniformly been those who have availed themselves of Society aid.

"Allow me to suggest some points we have in our power to score:

"We can by carefully arranged pro grammes, and securing the expert testimony that is about us, take a position which will lors upon technical matters connected with horticulture.

"It is thoroughly practicable to get any amount of aid from the city and State press opinion, and I have not the least doubt of if we can show value in our papers, discus- it, the time will presently come when the sions and exhibitions; and put our facts in variety will cease to exist. If you plant concise shape for publication. "We can make the burdens of each mem- a Baldwin apple from that seed. That is

ber very light by securing enough of us to the trouble. We could renew the Baldwin President Garfield gave generous credit to same variety, but it does not. So in order those outside the Society who had aided in to propagate the Baldwin apple we have got making exhibits, thus increasing the value to graft scions into another tree, and we and interest of the semi-annual exhibitions. simply continue the same life right along. The society resolved to hold out of door Of course it keeps along the life if we raise meetings from May to November, and the soions in a tree which was not raised from

#### farm. The Black Rot in the Grape.

May meeting will be held at the President's the Baldwin seed, but it does not renew the

The Prairie Farmer gives the following description of the appearance of the black rot, one of the most destructive diseases which attack the grape:

"A livid brown spot upon one side of the grape is generally the first manifestation of the disease. This spot increases in size until An Experiment with the White Grub. the entire berry is of a uniform brown color, imparting the appearance of rottenness, al though the full contour and nearly the original firmness are retained. As soon as this change has taken place; and often before its completion, the part first affected assumes a darker shade, and minute black pimples or pustules, smaller than the head of a pin, yet easily seen with the naked eye, roughen the surface. At the same point the berry now begins to lose its fullness, an irregular depression appears which extends quickly into a general withering of the berry, the pimples meanwhile having multiplied so rapidly as to cover the entire surface. The berries now appear dry, hard, shriveled to one-half or one-quarter their original size, and intensely black in color, in fresh specimens there are slight bluish reflections; the folds of the skin which is now closely pressed upon the seeds, are raised in strong, prominent, irregular ridges that are characteristic of this form of rot. The withered berries remain firmly attached to their pedicels, and the latter often become dry and hard, while those of the healthy berries are yet fresh and green, showing that they are, to some extent at least, liable to be affected by the disease.

"Preventive measures alone can be of any value in combating the disease; we may accomplish much in limiting the extent of its ravages, but berries once affected are beyond the reach of curatives. The mycelium securely imbedded in the tissues of the fruit, silently but surely carries on its work of destruction. At this period our energies should be given to the preventing so far as may be the production and dispersion of the stylosphores, effecting this by gathering and destroying at the earliest possible moment it was to be found, have secured a great deal the affected grapes. We are assured that of the plants treated at that time been atthe fungus passes the winter in the berries tacked. After the lapse of about two weeks it has attacked, and possibly also in the wishing to see if the remedy was still effectdestroying them, we will annihilate just so proffered roots. In the meantime the un much infectious material. One treatment treated plants were dying, one after aninstituted in France consists in stirring up other, from the loss of their roots, till now are singed with a Gallot torch, and then bathed or washed with a ten per cent so- given me such confidence in the burdock

lution of sulphate of copper. Success may remedy that the vacant places in the patch attend this treatment, more especially if care was filled with new plants, and these, to be taken to destroy all diseased and fallen gether with the untreated older ones, were berries and trimmings. In this country the given a dose of burdock water. This put an only effective prevention, of general appli- end to the attacks of the white grub for at cation, is that of bagging the grapes when about half-grown. By this means the spores oughly appreciated by that organization, and of the fungus are prevented from gaining access to the fruit, or, if they succeed in this, the absence of moisture on the berries prevents their germination."

The Life of the Apple.

Edmund Hersey, in remarks before the meeting of the New England farmers, who recently discussed the cultivation of the tention of horticulturists in England and apple, the discussion being phonographi-France. This is no mean record, and we cally reported for the Massachusetts Ploughman, said "I have nothing to say in regard to the running out of the apple tree. The variety may not run out, but trees will certainly run out. I don't think there is any question about that. It is only a question of time when the wood will becom cold. Grafting is only carrying along the warts, found especially on the kind known old,-it has been carried on so many years, many of them. You get a very small delightful place in which to make monthly We take a scion from a tree and put it in longer. The Baldwin apple to-day is better tree, but many of them died. But it seems now to be stronger than it was, and it bears our cold winters better than it formerly did. But I apprehend that the time is coming when it will become diseased, and when it will become difficult to propagate it. I think that the Bartlett pear shows signs o weakness at the present time, although some of the trees are perfectly hardy. Some of them have escaped gathering up disease while others have gathered up diseases, and those diseases may be propagated into other trees. So that when the variety runs out, it will not drop off at once, but it will deteriorate slowly. Those trees which have gathered up disease, which are usually those trees which have been grafted, will drop out first. And those grafted trees which have not been exposed to disease will carry the life of the variety along a great deal longer than the others. But in my

the seed of a Baldwin apple, you don't get

life. The scion itself contains the old life

and it gets some new life from the tree it

food which goes to nourish the new portion

of the tree. Now, then, when these new

parts become aged, they don't produce the

esults they ought to produce and con-

equently the life of the tree is at its end.'

In April last the writer moved into the

ountry and started a garden. In one part

of it three hundred strawberry plants were

set. The ground had previously been in

grass, and was well stocked with the white

grub—the larva of the troublesome May

beetle. Any experienced strawberry grower

would probably say that it was a foolish

operation to set strawberry plants in such

land, but as no other was available the risk

was taken and the difficulties encountered

No sooner had the plants fairly commenced

growing, than they began to die, one after

another. The withered and dying plants

were found to be nearly rootless, and in

most instances the white grub that had eaten

the roots was found in the ground under the

As a first attempt to stop the destruction

the earth between the rows of plants was

dug over and the grubs thus found (about

forty) were killed. But all were not found.

The destruction still went on, through per-

haps less rapidly than before. Wetting the

ground about some of the plants with cham-

ber slops was tried, but proved ineffectual

At the suggestion of the State Entomolo

gist, Prof. J. A. Lintner, the burdock rem-

edy, which had been reported as effectual

against the root maggots of the onion and

cabbage, was tried. A bundle of burdock

plants was gathered, cut and pounded ac-

cording to directions and soaked in water

over night. With this infusion a dozen or

more of the strawberry plants in different

parts of the patch were watered. Under two

of them, as special test plants, living grubs

were placed, that they might be in a con

venient position to eat the burdock-watere

roots, if they were so disposed. But they

did not eat them; nor to this day have any

But the experiment already tried had

Cobden have become so successful in growing waren load when they are worth a dollar pe is put into, if it is properly supplied with Form and Garden says that a wash compo

ed of one pound of caustic soda to one gallon of water applied to the trunks of trees as far down as the roots, will surely kill the apple orer if applied twice or three times from June to December. Whitewash in which Paris green or London purple has been stirred will answer the same purpose. But the surest way is to cut out the borers with a sharp knife or follow them in their tunnels with a wire. Cutting is the surest. The lye kills the young worms as soon as they hatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine form can imagine the extent of my affliction

Agonizing Itch and Pain disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thor oughly purified, and my general health is greatly benefited." LYMAN ABLEN, Sexton E. Church, North Chicago, Ill.

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would erack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STAN-TON. Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

### From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with salt rhe for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Barsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of sait rheum; my weight has increased from 108 lbs 135." MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn. ease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many others, and will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cheap Farms Hurt & Jones Real Estate Agents

least six weeks. Then two of the late-set plants suddenly wilted, and were found to have their roots partly eaten. With this exception, no treated plant has been lost to this day. I am unable to explain the failure in the case of these two plants. Possibly they may not have received so thorough a wetting as the others. Notwithstanding their loss, my confidence in the ability of the burdock remedy to protect the strawberry plant against the white grub is unshaken. It may possibly be necessary to apply it twice in a season, but with the exception of these two plants, one application has been sufficient in this case. It does not appear to be at all

detrimental to the growth or vigor of the

plant. - N. Y. News.

Care in Growing Seeds. Last season we grew some very fine Bos same life. It is not renewing life by seed. ton marrow squashes, and as they were to have been regular attendants have some It is the same life carried on year after year, grown remote from any vines of the same and of course some kinds will be carried on family a quantity of the seed was saved for longer than others. As the wood becomes this season's planting, believing that it aged, it gathers disease. I think one fair would be comparatively pure. The seed evidence of that is in the old black pear was planted in due time, and a wonderful variety was the result. There were pumpas the Iron pear. The wood has become so kins and squashes of indescribable character, with searcely a specimen true to the invitation of these gentlemen. This visit not been uniformly full and accurate; we -probably 250 or 300 years, -that at the original stock. The product was of no present time it will not mature its buds, not value save to feed to stock. This circumstance brought very forcibly to mind the idea crop of fruit. But when the tree does of the necessity of great care on the part of bear, it seems to bear as good fruit as fifty seedsmen in the growth of their seeds. How years ago. The pear has not run out as often it is the case that a seed grower is much as the life of the tree. It needs to censured because the seed he puts upon the "I am not disposed to find fault with the be renewed from the seed. But grafting is market does not prove to be pure or true to rowers of plants and flowers about our not nature's way. That is simply one way name, when the cause is one that is excity; but I do think if our Society furnishes of extending the same thing year after year. tremely difficult to overcome. I believe it s generally conceded that the squash and pumpkin family are very difficult to produce pure for the very active part that bees take in the matter of fertilization. By their efforts a very sure cross-fertilization is effected.-N. E. Farmer.

Horticultural Notes.

Farm and Garden says Eureka self-blanching celery is simply La Plume under anothe

THERE is one thing, at least, in which girls are better, more expert and much to be preferred to boys. Horticulturists agree that they make much better fruit gatherers than

THE Missouri State Horticultural Society made a fine exhibit of apples at the late meet ing at Lexington. There were about 500 plates, of over 50 varieties. Eleven member handed in lists of their favorite sorts, twelve in number, and in the eleven lists, Ben Davis was the only variety named in all.

L. H. BAILEY thinks Russets are a more valuable apple than is generally supposed. If they are barreled in the orchard they will not wilt. They should never be stored loose in the cellar. The trees are hardy and uniformly productive. They pay as well, or better, at eighty cents a barrel as Baldwins and others at a dollar. The growers think that there is money in apples at a dollar a barrel for select fruit on the tree.

MR. BENJAMIN BOWER, a resident of Pleasantville, N. J., sprinkled Paris green on his grape-vines. The wind blew some of it in the face of Miss Allie Bower, his twenty-year-old daughter. She inhaled it unconsciously, and soon after became violently ill. A physician, who was summoned immediately, could apple easily, if the seed would produce the do nothing for her, and she died in a few

T. E. GOODRICH, an Illinois fruit-grower advises strongly against trying to raise too many horticultural products at once, so that one crop is wasting while another is being se It is best to have a specialty, and excel in it, he thinks. Certain growers in tomatoes that they have them to sell by the

### Salt Rheum The agonies of those who suffer from severe

"I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Rood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

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## FARMER

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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- SUCCESSORS TO -

\*,\* Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters reqistered, or by procuring a money order, other wise we cannot be responsible for the money.



DETROIT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1887

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos office as second class matter.

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 129,489 bu., against 50,572 bu., the previous week and 103,381 bu. for corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 18,414 bu. against 30,406 bu. the previous week, and 11,563 bu. the corresponding week in 1885. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 2, 416,600 bu., against 2,282,969 bu. last week and 2,192,862 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 25 was 62,264,343 bu. against 61,459,774 the previous week, and 58,431,813 bu. at corresponding date in 1885. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 804,469 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Dec. 25 were 981,327 bu. against 1,137,456 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 9,418,416 bu. against 1, 906,794 for the corresponding eight weeks n 1885.

Wheat has been active all week, and to wards the close of the week showed strong symptoms of a "boom." On Thursday prices made a sharp advance, both spot and futures being included in the rise; Fridey the market opened a little lower, recovered a little, weakened again under large offerings, but just before the close, under favorable advices from other points, values again advanced, and finally closed higher than on Thursday. The sales for the week were 2,156,000 bu., against 1,214,000 bu. the previous week. The week also closed with prices higher at Chicago, New York and Liverpool. The market yesterday was generally strong, especially on spot, and a general advance of 1@11/4c per bu. took place on all grades. Futures were not so strong, and the advance was less. The visible supply showed an increase of over 450,000 bu., but the foreign markets were firm and the shipping demand good. Chicago closed firm and higher, as was Toledo. New York was firm and higher on spot, but futures were dull and irregular. Liverpool was strong with good demand.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat from December 15th to January 3d inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No.
Dec.	15	79%	80%	77
46	16	801/6	8134	77
44	17	80	801/4	77
*4	16	7956	80%	
44	20	7916	7954	-77
46	21	79%	791/6	76
64	20	80	79%	77
44	28	81	81	77
41	24	80%	8114	78
	25			**
44	27	7734	**	79
64	28	811/2	821/4	78
*6	29	81%	821/4	78
- 46	80	82	83%	
4.6	31	821/4	841/6	
Jan.	1	8334	8514	82

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

	o contra		447
Tuesday		84	
Wednesday	811/4	8314	
Thursday	88	841/4	
Briday		84	80
Samrday			
Monday		83%	
For No. 2 red the	closing	prices on	tl

various deals each da as follows:	y or ene	past wo	ok word
	Jan.	Feb.	March
Tuesday	82%	85	
Wednesday	821/2	8414	
Thursday	83	8514	87
Friday	83%	851/2	87
Saturday		**	**
Monday	851/4	86%	**

The last day of the year closed with s strong tone in all kinds of grain and provisions. It looks as if the era of depression in farm products was about over, and that an advance in values is not only possible but highly probable. The advance so far seems to be entirely legitimate, and is based largely upon the increased activity in the demand for export. There are plenty of war rumors but were they believed in the advance in prices would be much greater than it has been. The British markets are all firm and showing a strong upward tendency. A of flavor, and over such there is an occasion-Liverpool weekly grain circular says of the showing a strong upward tendency. A

small, but it is expected to increase after the turn of the year. Cargoes | best lots of factory." re held at 6d. advance and few are off At yesterday's market there was a large attendance with a strong feeling. Wheat was very firm and a fair business was done at an dvance of 1@2d over Tuesday's rates. In flour a good business was done, mostly at an advance of 6d. Maize was in good demand at an advance of about 1/4d.

The following statement gives the amount of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage for Great Britain and the Continent of Eu

rope:  Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushels. 64,459,874 14,480,000 6,320,000
Total bushels Dec. 18, 1886 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago. Total Dec. 1988.	82,259,874 80,149,530 79,302,521 78,977,953

The estimated receipts of foreign and nome-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Dec. 25 were 1,475,-000 to 1,600,000 bu. less than the estimated ion; and for the eight weeks ending Dec. 18 the receipts are estimated to

have been 8,797,440 bu. less than the con-

The Liverpool market is quoted higher with good demand. Winter wheat is quoted at 7s 5d@7s 61/d., spring at 7s 4d@7s 61/d, and California No. 1 at 7s. 8d.@7s. 10d. per

> CORN AND OATS. CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 52,719 bu., against 84,082 bu, the previous week, and 108,831 bu, for the corresponding week in 1885. Shipments for the week were 42,876 bu., against 20,278 bu. the previous week, and 156,458 bu. for the corresponding week in 1885. The visible supply of corn in the country on Dec. 25 amounted to 12,584,605 bu, against 12,164,603 bu. the previous week, and 8,320,695 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 420,002 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 860,284 bu., against 648,285 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 5,011,751 bu., against 6,592,895 bu. for the corresponding period in 1885. The stocks now held in this city amount to 201,-032 bu. against 154,323 bu. last week and 81,-654 bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. Corn, in sympathy with wheat, has advance ed since our last report, reaching the highest point on Thursday, and declining a little on Friday, closing quiet. No. 2 spot is moted here at 38%c, and No. 3 at 38c. At Chicago the market is more active and stronger, but still unsettled and irregular. Quotations on spot there are 371/@371/c for No. 2, 34%@35%c for No. 3, 37%@ 371/c for No. 2 yellow, and 35c for No. 3 In futures December delivery was quoted at \$71/c, January at 371/c, February at 37%c, and May at 43%c. New York is also higher, but closed weak. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at an advance Quotations there yesterday were as follows New mixed spot, 4s. 7d. per cental; De-

The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 25

cember delivery, 4s. 61/4d.; January, 4s.

6 1/4 d.; February, 4s. 5d.

was 4,996,485 bu., against 5,098,639 bu. the previous week, and 2,880,968 bu. Dec. 26, 1885. The exports for Europe the past week were nothing against 10,042 bu. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks were 181,804 bu. against 482,-186 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1885. The visible supply shows a decrease of 102,-054 bu. during the week. Stocks held in receipts at this point for the week were 14, 270 bu., against 11,552 bu. the previous week, and 24,558 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 3,660 bu., against 3,600 bu. the previous week, and 6,759 bu, for same week in 1885. Oats maintain a dull but steady tone with values showing a slight advance during the week. No. 2 white are now quoted at 32c per bu., No. 2 mixed at 30c, and light mixed are nominal at 31c. The movement is not active, but the demand is sufficient to prevent any accumulation of stocks. The Chicago market is reported active, firm and higher. Street sales there are on the basis of 301/@311/c for No. 2 white, 27@291/c for No. 3, and 27% @30c for No. 2 mixed. In futures No. 2 mixed for January is quoted at 261/e per bu., February at 26%c and May at 31c. The New York market is more ac tive, firm and higher for spot, while futures are less active and firm. No. 2 white are

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

quoted at 391/2 @39%c per bu., No. 3 white

at 38% @39c, and No. 2 mixed at 35@35%c.

In futures No. 2 mixed sold at 35% @35%

for January, 36@36%e for February, and

37%c for May. The range of values seems

to be gradually working upwards.

As yet we can see no improvement in the market, which remains dull and weak. Prices have also declined in this market since our last report, and choice dairy is now quoted at 15@16c, extra selections at 17c, and 12@14c for fair to good. Creamery is also lower, and quotations now are 24@28c for good to choice. Receipts are large, and the quality of a good share of the stocks now held here not up to a high mark. While our market is in this condition others are re. ported to be active and strong. At Chicago the situation is very favorable to sellers. The Tribune says the market has not been in such good shape at the close of the year as it is now for a long time. Prices are well maintained. Fancy selections of creamery quoted at 30@31c per lb. Fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes range at 26@28e; choice to strictly fine roll, 15@18c; fancy dairies, 21@23c; choice do, 15@18c; ordinary to fair, 13@14c; common and packing stocks, 9@12c. The New York market is also higher for best quality, and the trade seems to be in very good shape. The Daily Bulletin says:

"The fancy creamery goods sell closely mough, as the quantity is too small to give receivers any trouble, but all other cre Western of course shows seasonable defects that as soon as wants increase, fault finding will be less noticeable, and no abatement in "The grain trade is very strong. The year closes with unusual activity. Wheat is dearer in all positions. There is a large inquiry from speculators. The demand from Western packings cost about old rates and Western packings cost about old rates and the supply seems to be in good hands. meet with some attention, especially the

1	BORE TORO OF THOUSEN.			
1	Quotations in that market yeste	rda	y were	,
١	as follows:			
١	EASTERN STOCK.			
١	Creamery, tubs, choice	30	•	
1	Creamery, tubs, prime	28	Ø.29	
ł	Creamery, good	25	@27	
4	Creamery, fair	21	@21	
١	Creamery, ordinary	17	@20	
ı	Creamery, June, fine	22	@20	
1	Creamery, June, good	17	@21	
	State dairy half-firkin tubs, fancy	27	@28	
	State do half-firkin tubs, choice	24	@26	
	State do half-firkin tubs, good do	22	0.23	
	State do half-firkin tuba fair do	20	@21	
	State do half-firkin tubs, ordinary	16	@19	
	State dairies, entire, fine.	25	@	
	State dairies entire good	22	@24	
	State dairies, entire, ordinary	19	@21	
	State dairy firsing, choice	23	2	
	Niste dairy firking good	21	0.22	
	I State dairy, Weish, choice	24	@25	
	State dairy, Welsh, prime	22	@23	
	State dairy, Welsh, fine	19	@21	
	WESTERN STOCK.			
	Creamery, Elgin	98	0	
	Western imitation creamery, sholee	25	Ø96	
	Western do, good to prime	20	@24	
	Western dairy, fine	28	6028	
	Western dairy, good	90	@21	

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending December 25 were 200,388 lbs., against 204,210 lbs. the previous week, and 189,750 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1885 were 194,099 lbs.

CHEESE.

The markets all seem to be quiet, firm and very steady. Few of them show any change in values during the week. In this market prices are unchanged. New York full creams are quoted at 131/2014c, Michigan at 13@13%e, and Ohio at 12%@13c. The Chicago market seems to be slightly higher on some grades. Choice skims are quiet and other grades inactive. The market rules very firm. Fine full cream cheddars and flats (two in a box), 12@121/c per lb. and Young Americas, 13c; choice skims, 8@9c; common to good do, 2@5; fancy imitation Swiss, 12@12%c. At New York the line of quotations is unchanged, and the market sems rather dull at the moment, the result, probably, of dealers holding back during the holidays. The export demand is light, but so far holders seem to maintain prices very easily, and with light stocks in the country it is not at all likely that prices will recede. Quotations in the New York market yester

	Annual in the river a con minu	
	day were as follows:	
	State factory, fancy, on dom'c order.	18 @
1	State factory, fancy	12%@
	State factory, choice	12%@
1	State factory, prime	121/4@
	State factory, good	12%@
	State factory, medium	@121
	State factory, fair	111/4@12
1	State factory, skims, common	10 @103
1	State factory, skims, average	11 @115
	State factory, skims, selections	
	State dead skims	
	Ohio flats, fair to good	11140012
	Ohio flats, fine	
	Pennsylvania skims	8 @ 33

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 16,032 boxes against 20,624 boxes the previous week and 27,141 boxes the corresponding week in 1885. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Dec. 25 foot up 1,065,744 lbs., against 1,360,193 lbs. the previous week, and 1,303,267 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 2,162,931 lbs. Of the exports, none were from Montreal.

The Liverpool market is quoted steady with quotations on American cheese at 63s. per cwt., the same figures as quoted one week ago.

WOOL.

The eastern markets are fairly steady. and show a reasonable degree of activity for the season. The eastern papers report larger stocks of wool on hand than had store here amount to 26,352 bu., against been anticipated, the result of the stoppage 25,030 bu, the previous week, and 54,462 of mills by strikes, and that holders are not bu. at the corresponding date in 1885. The so sanguine as a few weeks ago in regard to the future of the business. But it must be remembered that the first of the year when settlements are in progress is a bad time to gauge business by, and that a few weeks of improved trade would make wool stronger than ever.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quiet but fairly steady. There is but little call for fine fleeces. Medium wool, including No. 1 fleece, is a shade steadier. Michigan wool is very quiet. Some wool is still held out of the market. Thirty-two cents is the usual price obtainable for X fleece. No. 1 Michigan and 37e for Ohio.

than reported by cable. The fact is the in the country have an idea that capital has favorable position at present as a year ago, before investing, a careful survey is made and manufacturers are not purchasin as readily as they were last September.

In this country woolen goods are not selling as freely as expected, although general business is fairly prosperous. We look for fits, is the one in which the capital will a better feeling in the woolen goods market be invested. in a few weeks, and until that time there will not be much activity in wool. All the same, however, there is every reason to be lieve that prices for desirable wool are more likely to advance than decline, and that advance will take place just as soon as the de mand for wool improves.

SCRUB STOCK

A well known breeder of Shropshires in this State writes us as follows regarding the

publication of the transfers of grade stock: "In the matter of publishing stock notices nd stock sales, I cannot see how it is to the interest of the FARMER to notice m ents of scrub flocks, and it certainly is no help to legitimate breeders and flock in erests to do it. When parties handle nothing but mongrels, grades and anything to sell, without any reference to breeding, and cannot afford to place a card with legitimate breeders in the representative breeders' paper of Michigan, they ought to be excluded rom appearing under the guise of anything hey are not. Certain parties have been andling this class of stock sheep, scouring the country far and near to secure one more animal and one more buyer, in a manner that can bring nothing but reproach upon their own heads, and the flock interest in general. I would suggest they handle stock of some character, or fail to get recognition among breeders trying to build up a perma-nent trade on honest dealing. I have no desire to dictate anywhere, but it is not right to even up all kinds of business in this vay. If they choose to come up to business like men, let them give proof of the breeding

The writer is correct when he says the eddling of mongrel stock among farmers can only result in damaging the reputation of the seller and the breed he is representing. We have not knowingly given promi nence to the sale of scrub or mongrel stock for breeding purposes, and when it has occurred it was either from inadvertence or through lack of correct information. We believe in the thoroughbred, and shall always do our best to have the merits of well bred stock recognized. In sending in sales of stock, therefore, our readers should re-member that we intend to confine our reports to pure bred stock; and that the only notice we could take of mongrel stock animals would be to condemn their use for

IN a recent issue of the FARMER appear ed an article criticising one from Dr. T. H. Hoskins on the influence of stock upon grafted fruit. The doctor replied to this in Vick's Magazine, and in an issue of the Allegan Gazette the article is copied, headed

with the following remarks: "The article referred to in the following motation from Vick's Magazine appeared for and between the producers and con-

in the Gazette originally, and was copied by the MICHIGAN FARMER, having been writen by A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw."

The article referred to was written for the Michigan Farmer, appeared first in its columns, and was paid for by its publishers. Can the publisher of the Gazette say as much? He need not take our word for it, but can apply to the writer of the article for evidence of the truth of these assertions. The idea that the article was copied from the Gazette is the sheerest nonsense, and the editor of that paper should know it.

IS IT RIGHT?

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer

In the issue of the MICHIGAN FARMER of November 16, under the above caption find an article written by a person who signs himself Old Genesee, in which (in the imagination of the writer at least) he deals some very destructive and fatal blows at the doctrine of protection to American industries, and makes the census returns of 1880 furnish the basis of this attack. From the figures he produces and which he claims are taken from the census returns of 1880. he shows that certain woolen manufacturers make not less than 35 per cent profit on the capital invested in producing wooler fabrics, and also that this immense profi accrues to those manufacturers on account of the vicious operation of the protective tariff now in force, to the injury of all other capital not thus protected. Which makes as he claims, the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Before examining Old Genesee's figures. and showing the falsity of his conclusions. 1 invite his careful attention to a proposition which invariably controls the movements of apital relative to its investment; and that roposition is that capital being selfish, like every other human interest. Old Genesee inluded, seeks those investments that give the argest profits and best dividends. Therefore when any enterprise, I care no

from what cause, yields unusually large profits, you will find capital steadily going nto that enterprise till it has reduced these large profits that Old Genesee complains of to a level with other investments. Capital will not go into a business that yields but ten or fifteen per cent. profit, when it can just as well have twenty-five or thirty-five per cent. profit, for there is nothing particularly benevolent about capital.

This principle relative to the investments f capital is recognized by all writers on colitical economy, and to entirely ignore it s Old Genesee has ignored it, in the article referred to, is conclusive evidence of one of wo things; either that Old Genesee is totally ignorant of one of the elementary principles of political economy, or that he wrote the article with the intention to deceive his eaders.

It will not of course be claimed that any ne man or set of men have a monopoly of this branch of industry. But on the contrary, it must be admitted that capital is as free to enter into the business of producing woolen goods, as it is to go into the business of buying farms or building railroads. If it is true as Old Genesee affirms that

nanufacturing woolen goods yields 35 per cent. profit, which is a much larger profit wool is firm at 36c. Combing and delaine than the ordinary business investment are steady. In a quiet way the worsted yields, we may ask Old Genesee why capital mills have been picking up considerable don't go into this branch of business indelaine during the last two weeks at 35c for stead of going into some other business that yields a much less profit. It seems to us it Mail advices from abroad show that recent | would be interesting to have Old Genesee sales were even less favorable to holders explain that just a little, -- for we out here woolen business in England is not in as a hankering for large profits; and also that with this very end in view; to ascertain which of the different enterprises will give the best returns on the capital invested, and the one that promises the largest pro-

And yet if Old Genesee's theory is true. capital is constantly being invested in enterprises that only give from eight to fifteen per cent profit, when it might just as well have thirty-five if it would but go into the business of making woolen fabrics. Now it is said that things are as important as

they are true. We will therefore now examine Old Genesee's figures and see if they are true. The figures I find in the article referred to are

the following:	
Manufacturers of woolens	1,990 896,096,564 25,835,398 100,845,611 160,606,721

Old Genesee tells us to put these figures together and we will see that after deducting cost of material and labor there is left a round numbers he says, 35 per cent on the capital invested, and then cries out as only a free trader can. "Farmers, how does this compare with your business," as though he had made a point.

The great difficulty with Old Genesee that according to his notion there is no ex- is any force in the argument at all, providpense about making woolen goods, only the labor employed. He must think that the 1,990 factories will last forever, that the machinery never wears out, that it costs nothing to insure so extensive a business and keep it insured.

No allowance is made by Old Genesee for interest on the capital or for bad debts, and for many other incidental expenses which he very conveniently leaves out of his calculation altogether. For had they all been put in at a fair estimate, they would have so marred the beauty of Old Genesee's free trade argument that it would have no argu ment at all.

And here allow me to say that up to dat I have never seen, heard or read a free trade argument in which the strength of the argument did not rest mainly in misrepresentation. And if Old Genesee has a free trade argument of any weight, size or color, that the American consumers of manufactured will stand the test of a careful examination, we hope he will trot it out, for we are anxious to be informed on this question; for our theory is that free trade or any approxima tion to it operates only to the benefit of the trader and speculator, who live between the producer and consumer, and who business is increased as the distance be tween the producer and consumer is widened. Therefore their theory is to have the farms on one continent and the work-shops on the other, thereby creating an army of traders and speculators and middles

of the different items of expense left out of Old Genesee's calculations. 1. Interest at seven per cent on \$96,095.

564 amounts to \$6,726,689.48. 2. We will say that the factories will wear out in twenty-five years, which makes an annual loss on the capital of four per cent, which amounts to \$3,843,822,56.

3. According to Old Genesee's figures the raw material during the year amounts to \$100,845,611, and the value of the products for the year \$160,606,721; putting these two together we have \$261,452,332. Now we will presume that only 1/8 of this amount is on hand during the year, and is therefore covered by insurance, and 1/4 of \$261,452,-332 is \$87,150,777; to this add the capital invested, \$96,095,564, and we have the sum of \$183,264,341. We will now suppose that a premium of 31/4 per cent is paid on 3/4 of \$183,264,341, and we have a premium of \$4,-810,688.57 to be paid annually.

4. It is but a moderate estimate to allow but five per cent loss on account of bad debts, and five per cent on \$160,606,721, the annual products, amounts to \$8,030,336,05

There are other incidental expenses which we will not enumerate this time, such as fuel, lights, breakages of machinery, &c., which amount to quite a sum during a year. But we think enough is shown already to expose the utter falsity of Old Genesee's conclusions relative to certain woolen manufacturers making 35 percent profit on their anital, while other industries make a much less profit, endeavoring by this means to array, as free traders always do, one industry against another, and one section of a country against another, as though the interest of the one did not interlace, and depend on the interest of the other; as if one industry could be prosperous while all the others were languishing and dying around it. Such talk is not even good nonsense. For the manufacturers can make nothing unless they can sell their products, and the amount of their sales depends on the prosperity of the other industries who are their customers. We will now collect these items of expenses and deduct their total from the \$33,924,719. and see what are the real facts in the case Int. on capital at seven per cent... \$6,726,689,49 int. on acccount of decay 4 per ct. \$23,411,536,6

After deducting the above from Old Genesee's \$33,924,719, there is left but \$10,-513,183, and after making proper allowance for the incidental expenses above mentioned, fuel, lights, breakages of machinery, &c., Old Genesee's 35 per cent will be re-

duced to about eight or nine per cent; and

this furnishes without doubt the reason

why Old Genesee did not go into making woolen fabrics himself, but thought it safer to invest in farm lands and follow the plow. Another fallacy in Old Genesee's article that the tariff is added not only to the cost of imported articles, but is also added to the cost of all articles of the same kind

made here. Now if this is true then the whole theory of raising money by a tariff even for revenue only is one of the most outrageous and unjust methods of raising money for the support of a government, that the wicked ingenuity of man ever conceived.

Let us examine Old Genesee's illustration He shows that \$200,000,000 worth of woolen goods were made in this country in 1880, and in that year we consumed \$25,000. 000 worth of foreign woolen goods; and then shows that the tariff raised the \$25,000,000 worth of foreign woolens up to \$42,000,000; 000,000 worth of domestic woolens were in creased in value to \$336,000,000, thereby putting \$136,000,000 into the pockets of our manufacturers of woolen goods.

This shows that there were made in the United States in 1880, eight times as many woolen goods as were imported. And if Old Genesee's theory is correct,

that the tariff is added to both the domestic and foreign goods of the same kind, then of course it can make no difference, if the principle is correct, whether the tariff is one for revenue only, or one for protection; the result is the same. And then what is the conclusion? That if the proportion continues the same, any money raised by tariff on imported woolen goods puts eight dollars into the pockets of our woolen man ufacturers to every single dollar that gets into the United States Treasury; and I pre sume Old Genesee, like all other free traders including even Old Johnny Bull himself, believes in a tariff for "revenue only" and by so doing must believe in giving eight clear income of \$38,924,718. This is in dollars to our woolen manufacturers in order to get one dollar into the United States Treasury, and in like proportion to all other domestic manufacturers whose goods com peté with foreign goods. I think Old Genesee has now proven a lit-

tle too much for his own good, for if there ing it is true, it strikes the free trade doccost of the raw material and the cost of the trine of a tariff for revenue only, just as hard as it strikes the protective doctrine, and for once Old Genesee is found hammering himself. For it cannot be that he believes in absolute free trade and that all moneys for the support of the government be raised by direct taxation, yet unless he does this is the predicament he finds himself in. And in conclusion we will say what must be apparent to every business man and to every careful observer, that the law that governs the price of any article is the cost of producing it. If there are any exceptions to this rule they are the outcome of extraordinary circumstances. Such for instance as the unasual demands created by war, pestilence, famine, &c., all of which disturb the natur al operations of all business laws as well as

We cannot agree with Old Genesee that articles pay the tariff. It may be true some times, but the rule is that the tariff is paid by the foreigner, or the greater share of it to say the least, and that is why we think that Johnny Bull wants to have our tariff laws reduced to a revenue basis. There are two reasons why we think we are right on this estion, and one is that if the foreigner simply adds the tariff to the actual cost of producing the article, then it is plain that he suffers nothing from the operation of the tariff, and consequently should be the last one to find fault with that which does him no

revenue only; and according to Old Genesee's theory the protective periods have worked to the interest of the English manufacturers much more than the revenue only periods have. Then why should England use every device and work with such unremitting zeal to have our tariff reduced to a revenue Genesee's doctrine slapping him in the face. for England was never known to do anything that did not work for England's bene-

Now the simple fact is Old Genesee's notion about the tariff is all wrong, and the reason why England wants our tariff reduced to a revenue only basis, is that as our tariff goes up. The English are obliged to have their cost price go down so that when the tariff is added they can still sell their goods n our market, and as our tariff goes down the English cost price goes up, leaving the selling price the same, and this makes the Englishmen pay the tariff.

A FARMER AND SUBSCRIBER.

RECENTLY we referred to the success at ending the exhibition of some Australian sheep at the Melbourne fair, which were the result of crossing American rams upon Australian ewes. At the time those rams were purchased by Mr. Winter, Mr. A. McFarland, another Australian, purchased some sheep of Mr. V. Rich, of Vermont, four yearling ewes and two yearling rams. In a the murder of an old man named Gould. Mrs. recent letter to Mr. Rich, referring to those sheep, Mr. McFarland says:

"The ewe I bought from you in 1883, exhibited by our firm at the Deniliquin Pastoral and Agricultural Show, held at Deniliquin, New South Wales, on the 22nd of July last, bore off the Society's first and champion prize as the best ewe in the exhibition. The Deniliquin show is one of the largest and most important held in Australia, of sheep. At the same show we also bore off several other prizes with descendants of American Merinos bred with our Australian Merinos. The blend promses well. I only wish the ports were again open that I might repeat my visit and possibly replace the sheep we lost.'

On Wednesday evening last, George H. Hammond, of Detroit, died very suddenly at his residence on Howard street. Mr. Hammond came to Detroit in 1853, and branched out into the furniture business. He was burned out and lost everything. He then went into the butchering business in a small way, but his business soon grew and the firm of Hammond, Standish & Co. was formed. Mr.-Hammond then got control of the Davis Refrigerator car patent. and the firm of George H. Hammond & Co. was established at Hammond. Indiana, and later this company built slaughtering houses at Omaha, Neb. At the time of his death this firm ranked among the heaviest of dressed meat shippers, doing a business of several millions yearly. Mr. Hammond spent most of his time on the road, travelng between Boston and Omaha. The fatigue of traveling and the strain of business on his mind no doubt hastened his death. Personally, Mr. Hammond was very unassuming, and would have been about the last toward the establishment of which he gave person a stranger would have picked out as the directing spirit in the large operations of the companies he was connected with He leaves a wife and eight children amply provided for, his fortune being estimated at several millions.

LYMAN L. BROOKS, of Novi, Oakland Co., has rented his farm for a term of years, and will close out his herd of Shorthorns a auction in the spring if they are not disposed of before that time at private sale. He has some fifteen head of females, which he will sell at very reasonable prices.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

R. G. Peters, of Manistee, is now the larges

Frank May, of Leslie, sold a 17-months'-old pig last week which dressed 496 pounds. Tecumseh must raise a bonus of \$20,000 in he gets the proposed woolen mills there.

The projected creamery at Bad Axe will naterialize if the farmers in the vicinity furnish 700 cows. Plainwell is to have a new paper mill, to be

managed by H. W. Page and two gentlement from Kalamazoo. Michigan has 50 banking associations unde the State banking laws, s ganized during the year.

A Bay City salt firm are burning oil under Cannel coal of fine quality has been found

Greenbush, near St. Johns; and rock salt at Royal Oak at a depth of 1,600 feet. A new hotel, with all modern improve-nents, to cost \$100,000, is to be built at Mack-nac, and will be ready for tourists next sea-

The Howell Republican figures up that 63,100 has been expended for new buildi and general improvements in Howell dur

R. G. Peters, of Manistee, is about to sink a fourth salt well on his premises, which will make his output 2,000 barrels of salt every 24 As cheerful reading for the holiday season

in the city cemeteries for the year just George Messenger, living seven miles from Flint, while doing his chores last week was accidentally smothered under a hay-stack,

which fell on him.

the Flint Globe prints the list of interments

Miss Lillie, of Coopersville, recently before court to answer the charge of cruelly peating a pupil, has been sentenced to pay a line of \$5 and \$40 costs, and had her certifi-

Erskine Wilson, of Holloway, Lenawee Co. recently drew to market a single load of farm produce which brought him \$365, and grew on 12 acres of land. The crop was clover A Paw Paw man has paid for his subscrip

tion to a local paper in wood for 40 years. He always brought the wood right along and never tried to ring in dried apples or white

W. F. Tracy, resident of Petersburg, last week, aged 83 years. Mr. Tracy was said to be the oldest Freemason and Knight Templar in Michigan, having been a Mason 14 years and a Knight Templar over haif a

Grand Ledge citizens could not agree on the building, nor its site, and have elected two school boards and will erect two school houses, each costing about \$15,000, one on each side of Grand River.

The new Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids

sumers, whose agents they altere, and who our country shows that we have bought more ultimately pay every one of them.

We will now try to make a fair estimate tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than during the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods than the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods the periods of a will take immediate possession and their first tive periods the periods of a will take immediate possession and the periods of a will take immediate possession and the periods of a will take immediate possession and the will take immediate possession and their first meal was to be served on New Year's Day.

Redmond's opera house at Grand Rapids was to be disposed of by lottery lately, tickets being sold all over the State. A ticket owned by Mr. Redmond was the last one in the wheel, and he still owns the opera house and the thousands of dollars resulting from the sale of ticket. tickets.

The total cut of the season of the mills on basis, providing Old Genesee's theory is the Saginaw River has been 784,921,224 feet. The shingle manufactury reached 227, 483,000, or 5,000,000 over last year, with less than 19,000,000 on hand and these principally sold. This gives the Saginaws claim to the title of Sawdust City.

Fred Fullerton, of Jackson, a lad, was skatstrapped his skates on so tight that the circulation in one foot was arrested, rendering it very susceptible to the cold, the result being that he has lost the use of the foot, which has turned black, and it is now feared it will have to be arrounted. to be amputated.

The Romeo Observer "rises to remark" very sensibly, that the custom of rushing into print to thank a neighbor for doing a neighborly kindness, does not appeal to the good sense of solid citizens. The Observer votes cards of thanks a humbug, and says that hereafter those desiring to make such knowledgements must be grateful to the tune of 10 cents a line, so far as that paper is con-

Paul Kiersth, laborer, owed a bill of less than three dollars to a grocer of this city, and on the 31st the latter presented the bill. On Kiersth's remarking he could not pay it, the grocer said jokingly, "If you don't pay it I'll have you arrested and sent to the poorhouse." Kiersth, who is 72 years old, took the remark seriously and not heater the the remark seriously, and not having the money, hung himself in his woodshed a few nours later.

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Gov. Alger has pardoned Mrs. Karen Larson, sent from Muskegon in 1834 to Jackson for life, for murder. She and her husband were arrested and tried for the same orime, Larson, being tried at a time wh excitement was high, was convicted; her hus-band, tried later, was acquitted. Inasmuch as the same statements of facts were made in each case, the Governor thinks she ought to go free. A brakeman on the Lake Shore, on a train

which had just left Hudson, fell between the cars while the train was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour. He caught the brake beam in his descent and clung to it till the train reached Clayton, five miles distant, when his cries were heard and he was rescued. His elothing was torn to shreds, his boots worn off and his flesh badly lacerated, but no great injury done him. But he would not re-peat that ride for a month's wages. There is encouragement for farmers' wives

in the fact that during the fall and winter the in the fact that during the fall and winter the poultry trade is very brisk, generally at good prices. Nearly every town has its buyers who make it a specialty, and those who raise fine fowls are nearly certain to get good prices if they watch the market. At Quincy a single dealer has shipped 13,890 pounds of dressed poultry, 743 pounds of feathers and has 1,000 pounds of coarse feathers which he will ship. ounds of coarse feathers which he will ship o the featherbone factory at Three Oaks. Wm. Peter, of Toledo, owns about half of

County, and for years has refused to pay a ent of taxes, and let the land be bid in by the State. A few days ago the County Treasurer received notice from the Auditor General that Mr. Peter had redeemed his lands. The total sum paid for redemption was \$3,706.94—\$2,794.04 of which goes to the township. This sum is sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness of the township to the county and leave considerable sum in the town treasury Hon, John S. Newberry, of this city, died

thought to be resting quietly, but when the attention of the family was called to him it was seen that he was dying. He had been ill for some time. His fortune is variously estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Newberry, this State, named in his honor, has a large church which he built for the town, and his other charities were numerous. One of his last acts was to approve the architect's plans for the free homeopathic hospital. \$100,000.

General.

The public debt was reduced \$8,000,000 last

There were 1,252 failures in the Dominion last year, against 1,256 in 1885. The Chicago, Santa Fe & California Rail-road Company will bridge the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, Ia.

In 20 counties of Texas there are over 27,000 made so by the drouth of the past two seasons. A new and very fatal lung disease is de-

cimating the swine in the vicinity of Carson Ia. They are dying by hundreds. Two thousand men employed in the 62 preweries of Philadelphia struck last week be-

cause of a notice of reduction of wages on the new year. In 1886 8,010 miles of new railroad were

constructed at a cost of \$160,000,000. Fifteen hundred and twenty miles of the new road were built in Kansas. The bonded indebtedness of the Hawaiian Kingdom is \$2,000,000,000. The revenue for 1887 will be over \$2,000,000. The sugar crop

is 100,000 tons this season.

About \$10,000,000 will be appropriated by Congress for river and harbor improvements, of which Michigan will probably get between \$500,000 and \$600,000. A workman in Werk's candle factory at

a few hours in dreadful agony. There has been a decrease of 76 rigs and 67 drilling wells in the oil regions in the vicinity of Bradford, Pa., within the past two months. The number of dry wells is increasing.

A good deal of excitement was caused in Green Lake Co., Wis., by the discovery of three well defined cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the herd of a noted breeder of fine stock. The steamer Bradish Johnson, used at fackson, on the Mississippi River, as a river coarding house, was burned last week and 20 persons perished in the flames or were

rowned. The W. C. T. U. of Sioux City, will erect a illding costing not less than \$500,000 to the emory of Rev. G. C. Haddock; the building be for purposes connected with

organization. James Kenmore, aged 13, an orphan sent west by a New York charitable society, com-nitted suicide at Joliet, III., because the Christmas tree in the family where he lived ore no gift for him.

A battery of boilers in Seiberling's mower and reaper works at Akron, Ohlo, exploded on the 31st,killing four employes outright and fatally injuring six others. The building vas entirely demolished. Chas. Ulrich, the notorious forger who fled

to Europe because this country got too hot for him, has been heard from at Dantzic, in Germany, where he forged a note for 210,000 marks and is under arrest. Mizpah, a stage station on the Miles City,

Mont., mail route, was entirely destroyed by fire last week, not even the stage coach being saved. The men at the station barely escaped with their lives and were badly frozen. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have been notified that 12 80-ton guns for the defense of Victoria, B. C., are being constructed at Woolwich, and special cars for carrying them over the road will be built.

The officers of the Toledo, Saginaw & Musterson Railroad are sanguine of an early completion of the road. The money has been raised for construction, except a balance which will be donated when the road is finally located.

Samuel Kirlin, preacher of the United Brethren persuasion, at Little Rock, Ark., conducted a revival meeting at the close of which he skipped with \$1,000 entrusted to him to buy supplies for a local agricultural society known as the "Wheelers."

The Arbeiter Zeitung, the anarchist sheet vising workingmen to arm themselves with Gatling guns, Winchester rifles or pistols, whichever are most readily attainable. The

The funeral of Gen. John A. Logan

Commercing to be Girardeau herself as an invalid referred to, respon

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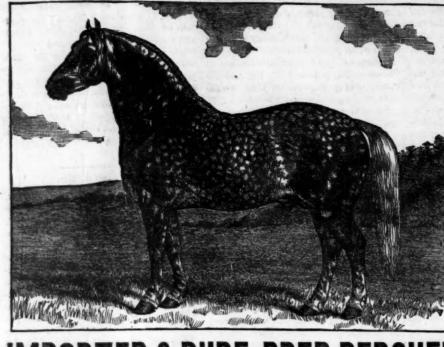
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SOTHAM & STICKNEYS,
Pontiac, Mich.

place on the 31st at Washington. The friends of Mrs. Logan are ruising a fund to pay off the mortgage on the house at Chicago and settle the outstanding liabilities of the general, and it is thought the amount necessary, \$30,000, will be readily contributed.

A New Jersey gentleman recently left Henry George a legacy of \$6,000 to be used in dis-tributing George's books. But the "agitator" discovered the widow of the legatee was poor and in distress, and has taken steps to have the bequest made over to her. He says his party needs money, but will not take it from a poor widow.

Three sleigh-loads of school children re turning from their annual sleigh ride were on the track of the N. Y. Central at Niagara Falls on the 30th, when a train struck the sleighs. Nobody was killed, which was next to miraculous, but half a dozen were hurt. One sleigh was cut in two and a boy carried off on the cowcatcher of the engine. The children were making such a noise that the whistle of the train could not be heard.

An Italian girl named Pepita Laborre, while standing on the platform of the elevated road at New York, suddenly slipped and fell to the track. The train was but 15 feet away, and though the engine was instantly reversed, could not be stopped and the unfortunate of the property was instantly reversed. the unfortunate girl was instantly killed. The body could not be recovered except by lifting the engine, and traffic was suspended till jackscrews could be brought and adjusted.

New York Socialists have found their im-New York Socialists have found their imported "lion," Dr. Aveling, who came there from Europe "for the good of the cause," an expensive luxury. They paid him \$1,300 for 13 weeks' work, and he brought in a bill of \$600 for cigars and wines, theatre tickets and corsage bouquets for his wife as "incidental expenses." This was not thought quite in harmony with Socialistic theories, and the harmony with Socialistic theories, and the agitator was glad to compromise on \$100.

A. P. Nichols, school commissioner of Westboro, N. J., horsewhipped a young lady whom he claimed was too attentive to him. Since then the town has been getting uncomfortably torrid for him, and when he comfortably torrid for him, and when he finally decided to change his residence the village trustees passed resolutions thanking him for removing himself, and on the ocasion of his departure the young men of the place fired cannon, carried his effigy through the streets and finally burned it in the public

The President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce recently received a letter purporting to be written by Cora Walker, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., in which she represented herself as 14 years old, father dead, mother an invalid and three younger children dependent upon her for support. She begged aid to enable her to buy a sewing machine to enable her to earn money for the family, and referred to one Willmont. The latter, written to, responded Cora was deserving, and the members of the chamber contributed more than double the sum asked and forwarded it to her in care of Willmott. But the postmaster at Cape Girardeau informed them that Cora was a myth and Willmott a fraud, and The President of the Boston Chamber of Cora was a myth and Willmott a fraud, and the postmaster-general has ordered the money returned to the senders.

Foreign.

Madagascar has secured a loan of \$3,000,000

termany is set down at 200. Lord Hartington has informed Lord Salis-bury that the liberal unionists have decided not to form a coalition ministry.

The Porte has rejected the guarantees of the German company for the torpedo boats and will invite new bids.

At Madras, British India, on the 31st ult., fire broke out in the buildings in which the annual fair is held, and the rumor is that several hundred persons were burned to

There is a possibility that diplomatic of plications may lead to a war in Europe. The powers are silently but surely preparing for such a possibility by mobilizing their forces, increasing their armies and strengthening their defences.

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To close out my pens of well-bred Leghorns and Light Brahma chickens, I will ship to any address \$5 in a day. All succeed grandly.

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I have on hand Six Clydesdale Stallions imported direct from Scotland, four of which I offer for sale, and two of which I shall retain on my farm for breeding purposes. During the past season these stallions have all been thoroughly tested and proved successful breeders. All were prize winners at every fair at which they were exhibited the past autumn. All are registered in the Clydesdale Stud Book.

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I have also two imported Clydesdale mares in foal, three years old, which I will sell. These horses will be sold for less money than the same class of animals can be bought from the same class of annual wastern trip about any other firm.

I shall leave on my annual western trip about January 20th, and parties wishing to purchase should call on me previous to purchasing.

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Three Guernsey and three Jersey grade heifers; one Jersey bull, very large and nice, weight 1,500 lbs, grandson to Duke of Willow Grove 4813, eligible to registry in A. J. C. C., three years old. Six choice Berkshire sows, weight 200 lbs., will be bred and registered if desired.

Twenty choice Bronze Turkeys; young toms weighing from 20 to 26 pounds.

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Clydesdale Stallions and Shorthorn Bulls For Sale,

I have two very promising stallions three years old next April; also two well bred Short-horn bulls. Write for description and prices. j4- C. F. MOORE, St. Clair, Mich.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

I have a fine lot of young Shorthorn bulls ranging from six months to one year old that I offer to sell at prices that any farmer can afford to pay. They are red in color, and good individuals. Also some good cows and helfers. For prices and terms address N. A. CLAPP, d28-tf. Wixom, Mich.

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They Must be Sold! They Shall be Sold! Rock-Bottom Prices! I have on hand some choice critle that I am bound to sell at low prices in order to reduce my herd. I mean business and will sell at prices to suit the times. All stock registered. Write for what you want. GEORGE IVESON, oi9-tf Somerset Center, Mich.

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will receive attention.

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CHARLES F. MOORE, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle, St. Clair, Mich. Stock for Sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. HARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of thorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet felle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic oria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyer amilies. Young stock for sale. June3-iy

HIBBARD & SON, Bennington, Sniawas See Co., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Berk shire swine and Merino sheep. All stock record-ed. Stock for sale.

M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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G W. ARMS, Portland, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of the Young Mary and other popular strains of blood. Young bulls for sale. s29-lyt

HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-iy

I. MILLS, Bancroft, Shiawasses County, breeder of Shouthorn cattle. Families represented: Pomons, Phyllis and Young Mary. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. je29'6-26t\*stp

OHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland
China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of

TAMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre,
e) Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred
Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep.
Stock for Sale.

June8-1y

TAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 56239. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

TOSEPH SYKES, North Plains Stock Farm,
Dreeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Fashionable families and color (red); stock for sale; correspondence solicited. Muir, Ionia Co.

d181y

New importations arrived the first of August, and some fine young mares from one to four years old for sale. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Animals all registered in French Percheron Stud Book. All stallions sold guaranteed as breeders. Prices very reasonable. Address GEORGE BRAIDWOOD, ol2-6m Almont, Lapeer Co., Mich.

N ORTON FITCH, Sparta, Kent Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock from good families for sale. Write for breeding and prices.

O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered.

This farm is located on a good road 3½ miles from Midland City (the county seat of Midland County), 17 miles from Bay City and 20 miles from East Saginaw, and the title is perfect. The farm is improved, with a new substantial frame house fully completed except plastering. The land is new and composed of rich, sandy loam with clay subsoil, and upon it are Sixty acres were underbrushed the past season and about 12 acres logged. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 feet of pine and hemlock lumber (in the log) down and standing, beside the hardwood timber. There is H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 36

THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China swine, Merino and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on sale at very reasonable prices. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. and, with the ordinary farm improvements, This is a rare opportunity to secure a valuable arm in the best agricultural section of the state at the nominal price of \$25 per acre cash

W. BOYDEN, proprietor Spring Brook Stock Farm, Delhi Mills, Washtensw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep, Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

WM. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside
Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breeders of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and
Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

### Holstein-Friesians.

CATTLE.-Shorthorns

A CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cat tle Shropshire sheep and Essex swine Stock a.e. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

D. DeGARMO. Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale casonable prices. A J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn the Cattle, Poland China swine and Shropshire theep. Stock for sale. Write for prices and preeding. 020'85tf

A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Cragge at head of herd Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 283 Duke of Airlife and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 77634 at head. Correspondence solicited.

C. R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

AVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved farm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y\*

S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

P. A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Short-horns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48638 at head of herd. Stock for sale

FRANK E. IVES, Hickory kidge Stock Farm, Unadilla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Stock for sale. Cerrespondence invited.

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed, er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merin

China swine. Failines: refi Duchess, Rose of Sharon. Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Ca)houn Co., Mich.

JOHN JOY, Atlas, Genesee Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Young stock for sale. jy15-1 JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifer for sale. Correspondence solicited.

N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-ly\*

M A. GROW, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, registered Merine sheep and Poland China swine. Write for prices, M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawes County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily

S CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Ak stock recorded. Stock for sale

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilps, Plat Creek Marys, Crulkshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

W. FISHBECK & SON, Woodland Stock Farm, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Victoria, Rosemary and Darlington tribes. Correspondence colicited.

A. dealer in Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale: Correspondence solicited.

CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thor-oughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Mering C V. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland
C Oo., breeder of Holstein-Friesians. Stock
for sale of the famous Ykema family. Ykema
322 (D. F. Herd Book) at head of the herd. Cor
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R. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and im-porter of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Correspon-dence solicited. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

JOHN ABBOTT, Lapeer, Lapeer Co , breeder Jof pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Te cumseh 365 at head. Choice young stock for sale. Prices moderate. Office over First National Bank. M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited.

NOCKCHICKAMA HERD of Holstein-Friessian cattle. Cows and heifers, and calves or both sexes are now offered for sale at reasonable prices from this splendid herd. Address F. W. DUNHAM, West Bay City, Mich. CTONE & BIGGS, Hastings, breeders of thor-oughbred Holstein-Friesian eattle. Josh 912 by Ebbo at head. Stock for sale. Write for prices and catalogue.

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W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro 3137, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sheep.

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DIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora, Lapeer Co., Heveford Cattle, Morino Sheep, and Berkshire Swine. All stock registered. Con-respondence solicited. Address Geo. Stone, M'gr.

THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
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Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
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for sale.

Galloways.

P. B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. John L., P. O. Breeder of Galloway cattle, American Serino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited.

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A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough-hed, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hadd. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. W. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jai7-tf

C. LOOKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence HAS. E. SOUTHWELL, Marshall, Mich., breeder of Mcrino Sheep. Stock registered in ermont and Michigan Registers. Size, form and ensity of fleece specialities. May-18-1y

BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. E. R. WELCH, Paw Paw, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Atwood rams, Rattler and Little Giant, at head of flock. Stock for sale.

F. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe proved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also regis-tered Poland China Swine. Flock for sale. Or-

G L. HOYT, Saline, Washtonaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorsoughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale, TAMES MeGREGOR & SON, Metamora, Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis-tered Merine Sheep. Stock for sale. my18-y

C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine seep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. prespondence solicited. mays-1y\* EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of there or onghbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere

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O. HADLEY, Unadilla, Livingston Co., breeder of thoroughbred and registered Merino sheep. Stock for sale; correspondence promptly answered. W. C. SMITH, Brookdale farm, breeder of thoroughbred registered Merine thesp. The ploneer flock this part of this State. Stock for sale P. O. Carson City, Montcalm County, Mich. 480-19

W.H. BLOW, Flint Valley Stock Farm, Thornville, Lapeer County, breeder of reg-istered Merino Sheep, Berkshire and Poland China Swine and Pirmouth Rockchicks. my18-1y

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CARLOOK'S imported and Michigan-bred Shropshire sheep are the popular mutton and wool breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexceiled by any. Choicest stock at moderate ates. Wessey J. Garlock, Howell, Mich. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thorougherd Shropshire sheep. Stock registand, I import my sheep direct from England. G. respondence promptly answered.

LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and un-registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale it reasonable prices and terms. BWIS WILLEY, Pewamo, Ionia County breeder of Shropshire Downs from importe-stock. The mutton sheep of the world. myl-9

A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South
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imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in
Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au3-fm

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers

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A, and shippers of pure-bred Essex swine.
Choice young stock for sale. Correspondence
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EERA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County,
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A O. BOWEN, Wixom, breeder of pure-breed Poland-China swine. All Breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. C. A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, breeder of pure bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale a reasonable prices. Gorrespondence solicited.

HAYES, Ithaca, Gratiot Co., breeder of pure bred Poland Chinas. Stock recorded in Ohic Poland China Record. Young stock for sale at prices to snit the times. C. W. JONES, Richland, breeder of pure-bred corded in both the Ohio and American Poland China Records.

F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, preeder of pure bred Poiand Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale. Alse breeding registered Merino shee p. Correspondence invited.

W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale cheap. Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited. L. LINTZ, Oak Ridge Stock Farm, Rochester, Oakland Co., breeder of pure Poland-China swine. All stock bred from the most noted families, and all breeding stock recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Stock for sale.

H. W. RILEY & CO., Greenville, Montcalm , Co., breeders and shippers of Poland-China swine; all recorded in Ohio Poland-China record Correspondence solicited.

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A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and, shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Os breeder of pure Suffolk and Chester Whi Swine. Choice stock for sale.

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Small Yorkshires. M. HILBERT, North Lansing, breeder of Small Yorkshire pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded. o5-3m

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HILSIDE STOCK FARM, Watervielt, Berrien Co., Parsons & Baldwin, breeders of Percheron and Hambietonian Horses and Registered Merino sheep, Imported Trojan 1306 (382) and True Boy 4398 at head of stud. Stallions, Brood Mares and Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

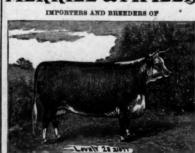
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H. HAYNES, Decatur, breeder of high class and fancy poultry. Plymouth Rocks, Wyas-lottes, Rose and Single-Combed Brown Legherna Bend for illustrated circular. OUIS MEYER, Brighton, breeder of high class Light Brahmas, Langshans, Plymonia Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rocen and Pekin ducks, Bronze turkeys and Touriouse geess. Chicks and egge for sale in season.

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FARM FOR SALE A fine farm of 245 acres located one and one half miles from the growing manufacturing city of Owoseo, one of the best markets for farm products in Central Michigan. This farm has good buildings, a fine orchard, and is in a first class state of cultivation. Forty acres of growing wheat. Will divide into 165 and an 80 acre farm if wanted. For price and terms address

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## Poetry.

THE DEATH OF THE YEAR.

A cloud came out of the golden west, A bell rang over the silent air The sun-cloud hurried away to rest, Flushing with kisses each cloud he prest, And, Oh! but the day was fair.

45 How brightly the year goes out," they said "The glow of the sunset lingers long, Knowing the year will be over and dead, Its sad hours over-its fleet hours fled-With service of even song.

\*\* How sadly the year came in, they said, I listened and wondered in dusk of night; To me no year that might come instead Of the old friend numbered among the dead Could ever be half so bright.

The snn-kissed clouds grew pale and gray, The bells hung silent in high mid-air Waiting to ring the year away In strains that were ever too glad and gay

For me-as I listened there. Oh, hearts that best in a million breasts, Oh, lips! that utter the same old phrase I wonder that never a sorrow rests In words you utter to friends and guests

In the new year's strange new days! Is it just the same as it used to be? Have new years only a gladder sound? For ever and always it seems to me That no new face can be sweet to see

As the old ones we have found. There is no cloud in the darkened west, The bell is silent in misty air, The year has gone to its last long rest. And I, who loved and who knew it best. Shall meet-God knows where!

-All the Year Round RESOLVES.

If I do resolve to-day That I'll guard with greatest care Everything I do and say, And continually beware

That from evil acts I shrink, Will I do it, do you think? If I promise to myself That my conduct shall be right, Will the promise of itself.

Help me to keep the plight? Will I need a firmer link To bind the promise, do you think? Had I better not, by far, Make no resolve at all,

But do these things that are Ever handy at my call? Then on a New Year's brisk, Need I promise, do you think? -Inter Ocean

Miscellaneous.

#### A PAST HISTORY.

I was "doing" the Riviera with my nephew, Jack Merrivale, when one morning that I had stayed indoors to write letters to friends in England Jack came bursting in like a whirlwind.

He was a young fellow of about three and-twenty, frank, generous of disposition handsome of face, devoted to art, was an artist by professsion, and most charmingly, romantically poor. Perhaps this was why he, especially, was my favorite; also why l had made him my heir, though of that he was ignorant.

"Aunt," he cried, "put aside your letters and come out! Don't say no-you must! I have seen one of the sweetest faces I ever saw in my life!"

"Hoity, toity!" I exclaimed, "my dear this marvel a native?

"No; a visitor, like ourselves," replied Jack, who had crossed to the window and was peering out to the right, then to the left. "They came last night, and Fred Norris, who fortunately knows them, is going to introduce me. As to ominous and dangerous, aunt, if you mean that it looks very much as if I were in love, I plead guilty at once. I am over head and ears in love, and shall be the most miserable fellow or earth if I cannot win her!"

"Pray, Jack, moderate your transport, and talk sense. In these practical days of science and school-boards love at first sight has gone out of fashion, like all other ro-

"Then it is." broke in Jack with an artist's and lover's enthusiasm, "because jove's eye never looked upon such a face as the one I've seen! Stay! not another word sunt, until you have judged for yourself How they are-the young lady and her grandfather-a fine, noble old fellow. Come her sunshade is down, you can see her to perfection!" "What is the matter?" asked Jack, per

ceiving something was wrong. "What?" I repeated. "That man,

with infinite scorn, "'a fine, noble old fel low?" Why, he is Mr. Jaffery Marston, the rich banker; that is Eva, his grandchild?" "You know them, aunt?

44 I know him-that he is wealthy-and you, Master Jack, as poor as a church mouse; so be wise, get over your love, or leave the Riviera instantly!" "That is absurd, aunt-or one as imposs

ble as the other!" he rejoined. "What in heaven's name makes you speak thus?" I reflected a minute

Why should I not tell him? He ought to be warned of the character of Jaffery Marston. It might save him from-at least, pre-

pare him for-disappointment. "I'll tell you, Jack, if you will listen! I said, pushing my letters aside.

He evidently was divided between curiosity and a desire to follow Eva Marston The former triumphed.

He drew a chair near mine, saying: "Of course I will listen. Who would

ever have believed you knew the Marstons?" " Eva Marston-for the daughter bear

the mother's name-" I answered, "and ] were school-fellows-not chums-for she was a little tot to me. But I took a violent girl-liking to her; indeed, she was a favorite with every one."

"I don't wonder," interpolated Jack, 44 If her child is like her."

"Eva-my Eva-was the sweetest, gayest most amiable of dispositions. Selfishness and she were perfect strangers, and she was one of those quiet natures which amprise one by their capacity for stron, feeling. I loved her like a sister. She re siprocated the affection, and our friendship was continued when our school-days were

banker and exceedingly wealthy. Eva was his only child and he loved her pass He was proud of her and her beauty. He held her second to none, and she was one of the gayest, happiest girls imaginable un-

"Until-well, aunt?" "She fell in love," I replied. "In Jat fery Marston's bank there was a Halbert Fortescue. He had entered quite a youth but soon had attracted the banker by his bright intelligence. He was handsome; a gentleman, but poor, upright, just and industrious

"Jaffery Marston made a favorite of him. and saw to his rapid advancement. Halbert Fortescue was grateful, and strove more and more to please.

"I'll be the making of him. One day, when he is well off, he shall remember he owes it'all to me," the banker used to say.

"In fact, the young fellow was his hobby. He was proud of him. He thought how in time he would make him his sub-manager, aware he might trust all to his hands!

"Eva was about eighteen when I note a change in her. She was thoughtful, abstracted. It was not long before she confided it to me. She loved Halbert Fortesasked her to be his wife, and she had said

"'I could never love any one else, Nelly, she said to me. 'I never could be happy with any other than dear Halbert! "But your father, Eva?" I suggested

'He may have higher views for you.' Eva laughed gayly.

"You do not know how he likes Hal such a favorite!

"Poor Eva! The banker's liking was that of the patron to the patronized—the master to the servant. That Halbert For- the Rubicon had been passed. tescue, utterly penniless but for the salary he received, should aspire to wed his child, he had no more deemed probable than that the sun and moon should rise together.

"Such presumption was 'arrogance, im pertinence, blackest ingratitude.' In his astonishment and rage he was not particular in his words. He refused the young fellow with contemptuous disdain, and presenting him with a check and his dismissal at the same time, forbade him ever to enter his house or speak to Eva again." "Did he obey?" asked Jack. "I would

"He, on his part, did; for the banker had used terms that had stung his honor. So he went, and poor Eva came to me for consola-

tion and to weep over her troubles. "In his fury the banker had said he wa neither to speak nor see her. He had not said nor write, and Eva wrote to him. "One day she came to me, her manne

very excited. "Halbert's letters had been so very cheen ful that she had mistrusted them. She had guessed that to save her pain he was deceiving her, and by another source had ob

tained information about him. "She had learned that he was suffering from poverty; also was ill from despair. A hanker's clerk is always a banker's clerk: employment was as hard to procure then as now, especially when one had not a character; and Jaffery Marston had refused one to Haltert Fortescue.

"'Nelly,' said Eva, hereyes sparkling, 'l have resolved to go to him.' " You, Eva!

"Yes. My father is wrong; he is obstinate. He loves me too well, however, to Not only had he been accepted by Eva, but Jack, this looks ominous—dangerous. Is let me suffer. I am the cause of Halbert's won the banker's consent. will forgive for my sake; I know he will. He will see then I can only be happy with Halbert.

> very possibly she was right. Jaffery Marston was not likely to discard a child who was as the apple of his eye. "The next day she was missing-she had

"I tried to persuade her, though I thought

one to join Halbert.

"I will not make too long a story, Jack suffice it that we were wrong in our reading of Jaffery Marston's nature; stern pride, ob tinacy, self-esteem, dominated the softer eelings. There seemed no middle course in his disposition. He cast off Eva as reso jutely as he had discharged her husband.

"The letters she wrote he returned open d, saying that he preferred to read them to show what little effect they had upon

"At last, after a long silence, the las letter came. The old butler, who took it to the banker, could not resist waiting behind the portiere, hopeful for news of Eva. "The banker read; then was heard to ex-

" She will write no more, but will pray once to look on me before she dies. Ah we shall see!' and, enclosing the letter, he directed it back.

"One evening, a month later, there was a knock at the door. The footman, opening it, beheld Eva standing there poorly dressed

in black. "How wan and thin was her beautifu face; yet what a spiritual expression clothed it! In her arms she carried her baby girl.

"The servants had been commanded no o admit her, but there was no one who would have obeyed. So, when she inquired for her father, the footman respectfully

pointed to the study. "The calm, peculiar expression still or her features, Eva entered. She did not close the door; the footman peeped through;

the banker was seated by the fire, reading. "He looked up at her entrance, then sprang to his feet; but as he gazed into her face he dropped back again, speechless.

"Eva went on and knelt on the rug be fore him. " Father,' she said, 'Halbert is dead-

dead from fighting the bitter world for my sake-and my heart is broken.' "He made no sign, but gasped as h

stared at her. Gently she laid the child on the rug, and added: " Papa, love little Evie for my sake. said I would look once on you before I died

-I have. Papa, forgive as I forgive-say,' leaning her cheek on his knee, 'Heaver

"Then Jaffery Marston leaped up with great cry, raised her on to a couch, wildly moned the household, dispatched them nere and there for aid, and sent for the best physicians. All was to no purpose-it was too late, and before an hour Eva was dead "And that, Jack," I concluded gravely, aren't you?

"is the grandfather of her with whom you, penniless artist, have fallen in love." Jack looked grave too, but was silent.

"Well?" I queried. "I'm very sorry for Jaffrey Marston, aunt," he answered, raising; "but I shall take my chance."

"You forget it may be Eva's chance, also," I said, almost severely.

"And you, aunt, forget that Miss Fortes cue may not care that for me," snapping his ingers.

Looking at the bright, handsome young fellow he was, I felt justified in doubting.

I said, however, maliciously: "There is one comfort, so pretty a girl is not likely to be unengaged as it is."

I saw his face fall; but he brightened in a minute, smiled, took his hat, and saying, "That's to be seen," started off on the track of his inamorata.

I was very fond of Jack, and this affair made me deeply anxious; but what could I do? He got the introduction he wanted to Marston (who did not know me by my married name) and Eva Fortescue, and was for ever in their society, as I was glad to see there were one or two other eligible young men, so that Jack had rivals. I was in hope he cue. More than that, he loved her. He had might get over his passion; that Eva might smile rather upon some one else; though I could not judge how matters went from Jack, who, like all lovers, was up in the clouds one time and in the depths of despair

But one evening, when returning home alone, as I passed the Villa Montinari, the residence rented by Jaffery Marston, hearing the whisper of voices I looked, and bebert,' she exclaimed. 'Halbert asks his held among the orange trees two figuresconsent this afternoon. I do not fear, he is male and female. A second glance told me they were Jack and Eva. His arm was round her waist, her head rested on his bosom. I needed no explanation; I knew

"How is this pretty Eva's love affair to end?" I thought, hurrying on, almost nervous to be in the vicinity of the lovers. "Is it to be another tragedy?"

I was aroused by the sound of a step appreaching; raising my eyes, I beheld Jaffery Marston. What possessed me I can't tell, but I stopped when he stopped, and said: "Mr. Marston, are you aware what has been going on between Miss Fortescue and my nephew?"

A dark shadow came overhis face; he was silent a second; my heart was all in a tremble. Then he spoke: "Yes, Mrs. Fielding; unfortunately, only

too well aware of it. I have no desire to disparage your nephew, but I had far different views for Eva." "Of course you had!" I rejoined, a little

desperately. "My nephew, save for what he will make by his own exertions, is penniless until my death." "Unfortunately, yes!" he answered.

"Mr. Marston," I said, looking at him reenly through the silver night, "may I ask what you intend to do in this matter?"

"Mrs. Fielding," he replied, in a low, miet tone, 'this is my answer: I deeply reeret what has happened; but Eva has her nother's spirit; she loves your nephew; I am too old, and have too few to care for me, to risk breaking another young heart. I think you understand; let us never refer to the past again. Good evening!"

He raised his hat, and went on. As I returned his salutation I knew that he had recognized me as Nelly Boyd, his daughter's som friend, from the first.

Jack returned that evening in high spirits.

They, Eva and Jack, have been married ome time now, and Jaffery Marston ha never regretted the consent he gave; indeed he is vastly proud of his clever son-in-law whose pictures are hung on the line at Bu lington House. He and I often have quie chats, and games of chess and bezique to gether, but never again has he referred to that past history: neither have L.-E. W. P.

### Breaking Away from Tobacco.

A correspondent writes as follows: have chewed tobacco for about twelve years. and would like very much to stop using it. But it has taken such a hold on me that when I cease using it for two or three days, 1 break down, and am unfit for work. I am affected like one broken down with malaria, chills and fever. Now is there anything that such a one could chew which would keep the throat and mouth moist, and in

time destroy all taste for the weed?" This difficulty in leaving off the use tobacco is natural. The drug effects such a change in the whole working machinery of the system that the sudden withdrawal of the narcotic arrests its proper action, or throws it into a very peculiar morbid condition. It is the same with opium and arsenic If one leaves off his wonted use of arsenic there will be loss of appetite, burning in the stomach, spasms in the throat, difficulty of d constipation, but on resul all these symptoms will cease ing the Such nadsea, vomiting, diarrhœa, mental de pression and general prostration follow th withholding of opium that the man of the strongest will is often unable to break the

chains that bind him without medical aid. There is a difference, however, in the case of different persons, as there is a difference in the effects of the tobacco on them. Thes effects are greatly worse in brain-workers the highly cultivated and men of nervou emperament, and it is in just these classe that we find most of those who seek deliver ance from the noxious habit. To Amer cans with their highly-developed nervou organizations, tobaccco is more harmful the

to any other nation. What answer, then, shall we rrespondent?

suffering C his, that probably his wis Simpl surest and cheapest course would be to pu himself for the time into the hands of a good physician, just as if his symptoms had no connection with tobacco. He needs medical aid and he needs aid just suited to his individual peculiarity.

We add, however, that for something take the place of the accustomed quid, and also to act as a tonic on the stomach and system generally, we know of nothing better than simple chamomile. Let him get a quantity of the dried flowers and take a few from time to time through the day .- Companion

Sauce for the goose. Mrs. Charles (de-colete, to husband dressed in trousers and undershirt)—"Why, Charley! You are not going as you are!" Charley—"Why, yes;

THE BITTER AND THE SWEET.

It was in the autumn that the news of the loss of the ship Albatross reached the small town of Haven. She had foundered on her way to Calcutta, and Aleck Fanshawe was on board as supercargo.

"It isn't as though Squire Fanshaw hadn't other sons," commiserated a neighbor, when the blinds were pulled down and crape tied on the knocker at the big stone mansion, and prayers were offered in church for the bereaved family and friends. Everybody in town, so to speak, turned out to church that September morning to see how the family took it, and to be able to criticise the funeral sermon. The Fanshawes had been a gay, worldly crowd, and this was their first sorrow, and those who had seen them in prosperity and joy wanted to be hold the effect of the reverse; but they proved to be a family who did not wear the heart on the sleeve; they conducted them selves bravely behind their weeds, and restrained their tears till they might flow in private. The only excitement of the occa sion, however, was worthy of the expecta tions of their friends. The family filed into church, black as grief and crape could make them. There was John and his mother, Sue and Hildegarde; but who was this other on the old Squire's arm, bowed with emotion, more sable than them all, in widow's veil and cap? Who? Why, it was only Louise Turner, whom they had always known. Why was she in widow's weeds and on the Squire's arm? What had happen ed to her? There was lively gossip, you may be sure, that day on the way home from ehurch. "I remember he was kind of attentive to

Louise Turner one spell," reflected Mrs. Ames.

"That's so," echoed Mrs. Blake. "Don' you remember he took her to a concert over to Danvers! He has always known her; and like as not there was something between

"So he has always known every other girl in town," said Mrs. Blunt, the skeptic; 'and he has been just as attentive to half a dozen others, as far as I can see."

"Yes," acknowledged Mrs. Ames, reluct antly, "he was attentive to all of them on and off; but then a man may be attentive to a dozen, you know, while he only cares for one. It's odd; a woman couldn't do it; it would bore her horribly-that is, unless she's a flirt."

"Well, of course it's true," sighed Mrs Blunt, "or else she wouldn't be in widow's with everything; but ten years later he passweeds and in the Squire's pew; but she's the ed her window daily, a bald, gouty man from last girl I thought Aleck would care fer. I whom the glamour had fled. But she had can't reconcile myself to it." forgotten that he had robbed her of the

The interest and surprise of this even eemed to subtract something from the solemnity of the occasion. It was not so won derful that Alick Fanshawe should die as that he should have been engaged to Louise Turner and no one ever have guessed it. It perplexed and disturbed Mrs. Blunt, she could hardly tell why. Perhaps she was disappointed that Alick should have cared for such a shallow girl as Louise; and then a surprise has an irritating effect on some natures. She upbraided herself for having so little sympathy for Louise in such a tremendous sorrow. Louise was pretty: every body said Louise was pretty, and young mer are easily pleased. Doubtless it had occurred at the last moment before his departure and Louise had waited for his return to de clare it. Aleck had been the best match in town, and, love aside, this was a great blow for Louise, with whom everybody was bound symnathize. But Mrs. Blunt was dissat sfied with the quality as well as the quantity of her own sympathy.

"It seems," said a neighbor who happen ed in to talk it over-"it seems that Louis heard the rumor and rushed up to Squire Fanshawe's to know the truth, and when it was verified she went straight into hysterics. and confessed that they had been privately engaged. Of course the Squire adopted her into the family at once. They bought her mourning, the very best, and I dare say they'll give her Alick's property-you know he had a fortune from his own mother, the

Squire's first wife." "Have you heard that John refused pelieve it at first?" asked Mrs. Blunt.

"Yes; he was a little stiff at first; he ever liked Louise, you know." "It seems to me I shouldn't want to take t on trust as they've done. I should want to see letters in his own hand, or something confirmatory- not just her word for it."

"Seems to me it would be a tremendor cruelty to turn a deaf ear to her at such a time and refuse to believe her story." "Yes," agreed Mrs. Blunt. "Better be

cheated to the last than lose the blessed ope of truth,' as some poet says."

It was a few days after these astonishin vents that Miss Betty Le Breton returned from a vacation at the mountains without having heard of the disaster that had over taken the Fanshawes.

"When I am married," she said, in the enthusiasm of a first acquaintance with the countains, "I shall take my weedding tour through the hills in a buggy; it's just enchantment. Any letters for me, Aunt Ellen? Any news?"

"News? O dear-ves-too much. didn't write you because I didn't want to sadden your vacation. And you and Alick were always such friends." "Aliek!"

"Yes. The Albatross has been lost at sea, and the Fanshawes are just heart-broken, Louise is there with them; it seems she was engaged to Aleck privately; and her widow's weeds are very becoming. It's a dreadful, dreadful thing for her; but they say the Sonire has about the same as adopted her. and that she'll have the lion's share of Aleck's money. She went in on the Squire's own arm when the funeral sermon was preached; it was very touching. Why don't you say something, Betty? I always thought you and Aleck were good friends; and

"What is there to say?" Betty asked, directly. There was an odd lustre in her eyes, but she was not crying; she looked petrified. "You might at least say you were sorry." of the long room (which one lamp only il-"Sorry? O, yes"-absently-"I suppose

"Why, Betty, haven't you any feeling?" good would it do?"

is; you are spared the sorrow. Why, Betty, prised at the Day of Judgment."

are you sick? Is anything the matter?" Betty had risen with a great cry and was tretching out unavailing arms into space. 'He is dead-Aleck-and he loved her, and she has a right to her sorrow; and I----It was three months before Betty Le Bre-

on was able to sit up. The neighbors said she had come home from the mountains with malaria, and it was doubtful if she would ever get it out of her system. Miss Le Breton, her aunt, wisely said nothing; but when she saw Louise in her funereal garnents driving by in Squire Fanshawe's carriage she wondered if Betty were not far more miserable. Betty herself wondered why she did not die in that bitter season of despair. There seemed to be nothing to detain her here: life had come to a standstill. It was not that Aleck had died: she could have borne that perhaps and sorrowed bravely, and yet have lived on. That would have been grief enough, to be sure, for one heart to bear; but she would still have possessed the tender assurance of his love to ompensate her. She would not have lost him utterly; she could have lived on with the certainty of meeting him, unchanged, at frightened. 'You don't mean to say you last, just as she had existed through her tedious work-days, sure of his companionship at their close—the one brightness in all her sombre days, the hours that were never absent from her thoughts, the hope carried ner through all difficulties uncomplainingly. Now there was nothing for her to live for or to die for. It seemed to her that the bloom was stripped from the world. She could not reconcile herself to her changed condition nor adjust herself to the belief that Aleck had cared nothing for her through all the years that had been to her like heaven on earth-that he had merely been passing Mountains, after all. But Louise Turner the time. She felt as if the solid earth had never appeared in Haven again. - Harper's failed beneath her feet, and her life stretch-Bazar. ed out before her in dreary and barren per spective. If she could only been allowed to preserve the illusion that he loved her, wherever he might be, that would have sufficed for happiness, would have gilded all the empty years she must spend on earth without the sun of his presence. But people do not die when they have nothing to live for. Betty's aunt trusted to time to mitigate the blow; she remembered that she herself once had a lover who deserted her, that she had cried her eyes out, and had given away all her jewelry, and believed she was done

overs had sighed in vain. When Betty first went out, and began to esume her ordinary life as if nothing had happened, the Squire's family had gone abroad, and had taken Louise Turner with them to lighten the shadow of their grief; and a stone in the Squire's lot in the ceme tery recorded the fact that Aleck Fanshawe had lived and died. It would have been a melancholy comfort to Betty to hang wreaths upon that great white stone that confronted her like a ghost among the shrubbery, to plant flowers about it. But how could she lavish such loving trifles in memory of the man who had deprived her of the poor privilege of weeping for him? She sometimes felt as if she would like to leave Haven forever: every road and stile and bit of wood reminded her of Aleck. It was here he met her on her daily walk from school; it was in the wood they gathered the autumn leaves, and came home laden with spoils; on this river the moonlight had found them, on this wild bank Aleck had sat and sketched the scene for her; beneath this tree he had read to her from the poets. The very air of the places they had frequented together seemed filled with the tender words he had spoken. Could it be that he had not cared? Why, then, had he spent his last evening ashore with her? He had left early, to be sure, saving he must pack and be off by daybreak. Had be gone from her to Louises The bough of scarlet berries he had given her that night had hung in her room ever since, where her eyes would see it on waking. The first time she was able to walk across the room after her illness she took it down and threw it upon the open fire: in deed, she took out all of his letters for the same purpose, but put them back again, not

power of loving any one else, and that other

strong enough to abandon them all at once. It was summer at Haven, but it was no she remembered other Junes, whose flowers greener-Junes that had borrowed something of their charm from her own happiness, that, like the moon, shone with borrowed light. crowded and jostled each other in her eyes: and suddenly, when the last vibration of the notes had ceased, a voice outside took up the strain and sang it through.

"It is Aleck," she cried, hurrying toward waked, turned back, and sat down. Supposing it was Aleck, he belonged to Louise. Of course it was a mistake. It was because she had been thinking of him. Aleck was dead, and she had no right to think of him. She would never think of him again -never; she would forget him, as he had forgotten her. Dead or alive, he could be nothing to her-nothing, nothing. He had broken heart?

Somebody was coming into the room with lighted lamp, preceded by excited voices. It was Miss Le Breton, followed by Mrs.

' Such a shock, too, for the Squire's family, just as they were getting used to the idea of "But is it true?" asked Miss Le Breton.

Betty had shrunken into the dark corner

upon her eyelids. "I don't know. Perhaps not. What into the train for Haven this afternoon-I stitching is done by women who are fairly had been up town for a trifle of shopping-"Aleck was such a good friend to you! and I heard a familiar voice saying. 'Allow are thoroughly inspected, and, if accepted, Do you remember when he used to come me to carry your bundle, Mrs. Ames.' It are tied in oundles ready for the market.

think he was a little in love with you, Betty; looked over my shoulder, expecting to see a is hard to tell. The same materials are but it seems I was mistaken; and, for the ghost—a railway station's a queer place for used as in other countries, and the workmatter of that, it doesn't signify, now that a ghost, though, isn't it? Well, there stood men are not over-expert; but the French he is dead. Indeed it's better for you as it Aleck Fanshawe. I shan't be any more sur-

'What a change!" cried Miss Le Breton and they all in their mourning, and the stone up in the cemetery, and the estate administered upon! I wonder where Betty is?" "Yes, seems as though they'd been to a mortal lot of expense for nothing."

"And what a happy day for Louise Turner!" sighed Miss Le Breton. "I suppose he has cabled to his father?"

Mrs. Ames answered with a hearty laugh. "That's the oddest part of it. He asked about all the folks, coming down in the train; he didn't know they'd gone to Europe. And he asked first of all after your Betty-upon my word! 'And you don't want to know about Louise?" said I. Louise who? said he. Why, Louise Turner, of course.' 'What about her' Is she married, or dead?" I cried; 'why, Aleck Fanshawe, are you mad, or making believe? Didn't you expect that Louise Turner would confess her engagement to you, you sly old dog, after the news of your death?" 'Confess her engagement to me!' he repeated, and he looked like a thunderbolt. I was weren't engaged to her? I said. 'Now she's just like one of the family-wears widow's weeds for you, and went to church on the Squire's arm when your funeral ser. mon was preached!' 'Engaged to her!' he cried; 'I never thought of it. I am engaged to Betty Le Breton, and I never loved any one else.' I thought I'd run over and prepare your mind," pursued Mrs. Ames, 'for fear of the shock. Where's Betty?" Squire Fanshawe's family returned in season for Betty's wedding, and she took her wedding tour through the White

#### Kid Glove Making.

People accept the statement that every glove is kid that bears the name, while, in fact, only a small percentage of the gloves sold as such are the genuine kid. The rea son is plain. Millions of kid gloves are de manded by the inhabitants of every large country, while only a few goats, comparatively, are raised in the world, and of these larger number must be kept until full grown for breeding purposes. The demand for gloves is much greater than the supply of genuine skins, and a substitute is found in the lambskin, which makes an excellent grade of glove and is easily palmed off for kid. Genuine kid gloves can be obtained at a high price, but thousands of people who think they are wearing kid, have only the skin of the innocent lamb.

Of late years several kid glove factories have been started in the neighborhood of New York city, and the manufacture of cloves has been carried on in a small way. There has been no attempt to compete with the French glove makers, who easily lead the world, but a fair grade of glove has been turned out, selling well and comparing favorably with imported goods. In all the branches of glove making here a high degree of skill is required, and the workmen here generally learn their trade in Europe The lambskins, being selected with great

care, are taken to the factory and put in large tanks, partly filled with the yolk of eggs and other soft, sticky materials. Here they are subjected to a thorough pounding with a heavy stick, padded so as not to inbare feet tread on them. The object of all this is to "nourish" the skin and make it strong and "healthy." The skins are kept in these tanks for a longer or shorter period. according to the judgment of the superintendent. If allowed to remain too long. they become too well nourished and decay After the nourishing comes the work of cleaning. The skins are worked in tubs of fresh water and washed thoroughly until all traces of foreign substance are removed from the outside. They now become soft and in color a dull white. They are laid on a smooth stone slab with the rough side down, and pressed and stretched until every wrinkle has been smoothed out.

The skins being wet remain in this tretched state and are then dyed. The dye is laid on with a brush, and the shade is always darker than the one desired, for the dripping and after-treatment lighten it at least one-quarter. The greatest care is taken to prevent any spots of dye from get ummer to Betty Le Breton's heart. I think | ting on the inside of the skin, a spot being a serious defect in a high-priced glove. Afwere no sweeter, whose woods were no ter the skins have been allowed to drip for several hours they are taken to the drving room, the air of which is kept at a high temperature, usually by steam heat. It She was trying to sing one of the old songs does not take long for the skins to dry out at her piano one twilight—songs she had hard, stiff and rough. Before they can be sung with Aleck in their drives through the used they are made soft and pliable again woodland aisles, where they had loved to by laying for several days in damp sawdust. linger; but the sobs choked her and the tears Then they are placed on a machine worked by a screw, and by a continuous and gentle pressure stretched to the utmost. If there are any holes, rough spots or cracks in the skin, it is thrown away, or should be. Not all of the glove-makers are honest, and the they prepared that long narratives were inthe piazza like one in a dream. Then she blemishes are often covered up. This accounts for the sudden giving-out of many

The delicate part of glove-making is the cutting, as the least variation in the lines will destroy the symmetry of the glove and is too tight an uneven pressure is put on Chambers' Journal. luminated in patches) in order to hide tears | the skin, which makes it break easily, and if too loose, it leaves a bag in the glove. "True as preaching. I was just getting Linen and silk thread are used, and the well paid. When the gloves are made, they and help you with your German? I used to made me shiver and my blood curdle. I Why French gloves should take the lead gists.

glove excels in elasticity, and "gives" when pressure is put on it by the hand, without getting out of shape. This country takes the lead in dogskin, buckskin and doeskin gloves. These names are misleading, since all the gloves are make of sheepskin. There is money in the business as well as humbug, and capital invested in a well-managed factory will bring a large return .- Tribune.

#### The Arab Soldier.

The Arab looks very well on horseback. though he might not altogether suit the taste of the shires. His saddle is generally red, peaked before and behind, and placed upon several colored felt saddle cloths; the stirrup broadens out so as to give a wide space for the foot to rest on; it is pointed at the corners, thereby enabling the rider to tear the horse's ribs even without the aid of a pointed stick or steel spear-like spur which he often pushes in between his slipper and the tirrup sides. The Arab soldier, with his wnite burnous fluttering behind him, his high red saddle and saddle cloths, his knees high and body bent forward, with his long silver-mounted gun flourishing in the air, looks, as he gallops forward in a cloud of dust, the very embodiment of the picturesque, exultant war spirit of past ages, not sobered down by scientific formulas for murder, but free to carry out his own bloodthirsty purposes with as much swagger and ostentation as possible. As a horseman, I believe the Arab to have an excellent seat but an execrable hand; he loves to keep his beast's head high in the air, and so he ceaselessly joggles at the bit, upon which he always rides, until one wonders how the wretched brute can put his feet safely down; yet he does somehow. No one rides camels in this country; but the Sultan is said to have some very fleet dromendaries capable of doing marvelous journeys, and, of course, in those parts of Morocco which merge into the Sahara the camel is indispensable. The Barbary donkey is a short-legged, long-suffering, indispensable beast. It is easy to comprehend the ass existing without Tangier, but it is impossible to conceive Tangier existing without the ass; his patient little body bears every possible burden, from the foreign Minister's wife, for example, who sits upon the pack with great dignity, and, preceded by her Moorish soldier, pays calls upon other Ministers' wives, to the latest thing in iron bedsteads to be sold in the public market,-The Cornhill Maga-

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### Sugar for Building.

The Popular Science News says: The Mayor of Charleston has received a letter

from an English architect, who says: "Some new facts have been discovered here lately regarding mortars that may be of great importance to you in erecting future buildings at Charleston. The addition of saccharine matter (sugar, treacle, infusion of malt, etc.,) increases the strength of mortar to an extraordinary degree, making common lime mortar, with sugar added to it, as

strong as our famous Portland cement. "If you refer to any good treatise on chemistry you will find that water to which sugar has been added dissolves fourteen and a half times more lime than does water. without sugar. Reflecting on this fact. I mentioned it some years ago to my friend E. W. Binney, F. R. S., who said that that was no doubt the explanation of a circum-Vorksof. An Italian architect came down to erect a building, in Mr. Binney's grandfather's time, for a nobleman in that neighborhood. This architect refused to use plain water for slaking his lime, and demanded and was supplied with malt for the purpose; many years after the building had to be taken down; but they could not pull it to pieces and had to blow it up with gunpowder. Mr. Binney and I both agreed that it was the sugar in the infusion of malt which produced this extraordinary hardness and

enacity of the mortar. "I have no doubt now that the old wonderful Roman mortar, which is the admiration of builders after two thousand years, owes its hardness and excellence to the addition of saccharine matter. Another fact that I have to tell you is, that powdered brick is probably a better thing than sand

### Before Paper.

to mix with our mortar."

Wood was one of the earliest substances employed on which to inscribe names and record events. Stone, brass, lead and copper were also used at an early period: after which the leaves of trees. These were superseded by the outer bark of the tree, but this being too coarse the inner bark, came soon after to be used, that of the lime being preferred. This bark was called by the Romans liber, the Latin work for book, and these bark books, that they might be more conveniently carried about, were rolled up, and called volumen, hence our word volume. The skins of sheep, goats and asses were the next materials used, and so nicely were scribed on them with the greatest accuracy. Some of these were fifteen feet long, containing fifty and sixty skins, fastened together by thongs of the same material. The intestines of certain reptiles were also used, for it is a well-authenticated fact that the make the fit imperfect. To get the part to poems of Homer were written on intestines fit as well as possible, patterns are used for of serpents in letters of gold. This roll was each size; but even with these mistakes are 120 feet long, and was deposited in the great often made. In first-class factories where library of Constantinople, where it was de broken her heart; could one love with a the skin is not properly cut it is thrown stroyed by fire in the sixth century. The away or cut up into gussets. Every skin is next material was parchment—skins studied by the cutter, so as to make the smoothed and polished by puraice stone—to greatest number of gloves from it with the which succeeded vellum, a finer description east waste, and it is so graded that the of parchment, made from the skins of very largest sizes are first marked out and the young animals. On this vellum gold and rest is used for children's gloves. Modern silver letters were stamped with hot metal invention has enabled the cutter, when types. Some of these productions are very blecking out the gloves, to make little holes | beautiful, requiring much time and labor to in the skin for stitches. This insures per- prepare and complete them, and the more fect regularity and uniformity of stitching, carefully they are examined the more do we which are of great importance. If the stitch admire the taste and ingenuity displayed .-

> Every day adds to the great amount of evidence as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is unequalled for general bility, and as a blood purifier, expelling every trace of scrofuls or other impurity Now is the time to take it. Sold by all drug,

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Club

Regular

HER ANSWER.

All day long she held my question Shunned my eyes that craved an answer Moved apart; Touched my hand in good night greeting, Rosier grew-Should I leave to-morrow ?-early? Then adieu! Bent her head in farewell courteous Onward passed, While a cold hand gripped my heartstrings Held them fast. Still I waited; still I listened; Trembled in the eyes that watched her As she stole
Up the stairs with measured footsteps But she turned Where a lamp in brazen bracket

Brightly burned, Showed me all the glittering ripples Of her hair Veiled her eyes in violent shadows-Glimmered whe Curved her mouth in soft compliance As she bent Toward me from the dusky railing Where she lent Ah! my love \* \* \* One white hand wanders To her hair, Softly there. Breathes she in its heart my answer Shyly sweet, And Love's message mutely flutters To my feet. -Belgravia.

#### On a Delicate Mission.

I got a friend into an awful lot of trouble recently by giving him a commission, says Clara Belle.

Coming home from the theater, I became aware of something wrong where I couldn't conveniently get at it. A part of my standing rigging had worked loose, and a stocking was slipping down into a lot of miserable, uncomfortable folds about my ankle. Of course I had lost a garter.

My companion noticed my preoccupied air and inquired the cause, and when I told him, he jokingly inquired if he was expected to make good all losses incurred while I was under his protection. As it would be inconvenient to go out in the merning, i accepted his suggestion and told him he could get me a pair on his way down town and send them up by a messenger. The poor man was visibly agitated, but he wouldn't back out, and rather ruefully accepted the

He had a terrible time the next day. He thought he would step into a large drygoods house first, but when he got there his courage began to ooze out. The place was fuil of women, and he thought they were just waiting for him to come in and ask for garters. Every woman who passed him looked at him as though she knew what he was after, and was silently laughing at him. So he weakened, and kept on down town. Finally he sneaked around a corner when he thought nobody was looking, and fur-

young woman smiled coldly and said: "What kind, please?"

"Oh, the best you have," he replied painfully conscious that his ears were blazing

"But what style do you want?" she reoccurred to him that there could be more attempt to escape. All the clerks were watching him or seemed to be. So he asked what style was generally used, and the olerk proceeded to exhibit and explain the like that. various styles. She showed him suspender garters attached to the waist helt dress-reform garters, garters that hitch on to the side of the corset, garters of every imaginable kind, and when he seemed dazed by her description she took down lithographs and minutely pointed out the way of wearing patent stocking harnesses. He was bewildered and helpless, and gazed at her appealingly for help. At last he stammered: "What kind do you-" but was checked by an icy "Sir!" Then an inspiration of genius, born of despair, came to him, and he blurted out:

"What kind would you be most likely to lose off in the street?"

He make his escape with a pair of oldfashioned circular elastics which no woman who cares to preserve the natural curve and shape to her limbs will wear, and sent them up by a messenger with a note begging to be excused from future shopping errands. Those instruments of torture are in my museum, as mementoes of masculine incapacity to master the intricacies of a woman's belaving tackle.

### Rosenthal Learns Something.

ready the following week, and upon the fence in such a way as to bore a large hole appointed day he called for them. Before into the old man, who then dies. taking them away, however, and previous I have heard a great many people speak to paying for the clothes, he fitted them on the piece beginningat the store. They appeared almost perfect,

on a facility way of

Rosenthal had. He got the suit made for the young man and they appeared to be just | mad. So were the people who listened to what was wanted. The price was too steep, though after considerable dickering they were sold at less than one-half the price Mr. Rosenthal intended to get for them when they were made. Still the tailor was satis-fied. He was happy that he had got rid of

The next day he met the young man who had ordered the suit of clothes made and who had refused to accept them. Strange to say he was attired in a suit which, if it was not the one sold by Rosenthal, was very much like it. This excited Rosenthal's suspicions and he investigated. The result was that he made the discovery that they were the identical clothes, and that it had been the young man's scheme all along to work him in just the manner he did. Rosenthal is disgusted.

#### A Yankee Trick.

A six foot Yankee, seated upon a load of brooms, drove his team up before the door of an establishment where he expected to find a purchaser. Jumping from his seat he entered the store and the following colloquy

Yankee-Can't I sell you a load of brooms to-day, mister? Dealer-No, I don't want any.

Yankee-Better take 'em-sell 'em dog

Dealer-Don't want 'em, got enough you'll take the lot. I'll let 'em go for adollar

a dozen; you know they're worth double The dealer stroked his chin for a moment

"Well I don't want any brooms as I told you, but I don't mind making a trade with

Yankee-What sort of a trade? Dealer-Well I'll take your whole load at a dollar a dozen, and pay you one-half cash,

you to take the other half in trade. Yankee-No you don't, mister! You'll charge me such an all-fired profit on the named William Pike, who had never been other half that I might come out at the little farther west than Michigan. We proceeded end of the horn.

Dealer-Oh, no, I promise you that you shall have the goods at just what they cost big fellow, but as tender as a chicken, and

Yankee-Wall, mister, that's what I call we got five or six tame Indians and painted squar' dealing. It's a bargain. And he them up to kill. Then we started a Wild commenced to unload the brooms in a pile West show to top off the performance. on the sidewalk. When he got through he /Tiger Bill was announced as the best shot, walked into the store. "There you are, and, altogether, the most remarkable cowmister; fourteen dozen, which I calculate boy of the age. He would come into the makes just \$7 comin' to me."

money. Now what goods do you want for ed them lying in ambush, when he would

ed the girl for garters, expecting her to talked freely with me through the evening, hand them over forthwith and put an end and told me what was coming next. He is to the trouble. Poor little innocent! The a great admirer of the drama, and night after night he may be seen in the foyer, accompanied only by his breath.

There is considerable discussion among critics as to whether Hamlet was really insane or not, but I think he assumed it in order to throw the prosecution off the track, joined, evidently enjoying his plight. He for he was a very smart man, and when his didn't know, as I hadn't given him any uncle tried to work off some of his Danish specifications, and probably it never before prevarications on him I fully expected him to pull a card out of his pocket and present than one kind. It was useless for him to it to his royal tallness, on which might be seen the legend, "I am something of a liar myself?" But I am glad he did not, for i would have seemed out of place in a play

Mr. Booth wore a dark water-proof cloak all the evening, and a sword with which he frequently killed people. He was dressed in black throughout, with hair of the same shade. He is using the same hair in "Ham let" that he did twenty years ago, though he uses less of it. He wears black knicker bockers and long, black, crockless stockings.

Mr. Booth is doing well in theacting busi. ness, frequently getting as high as \$2 apiece for tickets to his performances. He was encored by the audience several times last night, but refrained from repeating the play, fearing that it would make it late for those who had to go back to Belladonna, O., after the close of the entertainment.

Toward the end of the play a little rough on rats gets into the elderberry wine and the royal family drink it, after which there is considerable excitement, and a man with a good, reliable stomach-pump would have all he could do. Several of the royal family curl up and perish.

They do not die in the house. During an interview between Hamlet and his mother an old gentleman who has the honor to be Ophelia's father hides behind a He called at Nat Rosenthal's clothing es- picket fence, so as to overhear the conversatablishment, and, selecting a pattern, or- tion. He gets excited and says something in dered the clothes put up in the very latest a low, guttural tone of voice, whereupon style regardless of cost. They were to be Hamlet runs his sword through the picket

. To be or not to be. yet they did not please him. He objected but Mr. Booth does it better than any one I to this and that point, found fault with the have ever heard. I once heard an elocutionpantaloons, and kicked upon the vest. Mr. ist-kind of a smart Alickutionist, as my Rosenthal offered to alter them or do any- friend The Hoosier poet would say. This one tin rattle-box, one salt-cellar, and a mothing the young man desired. Stating that man recited; "To be or not to be," in a lasses pitcher.

Rosenthal's, and saying that his brother bosom up to the elbow and his fair hair toss- When you go to your beds to-night, reflect she's on this side; here's her tracks." "But wanted to leave the city at once, asked Mr. ed about over his brow. His teeming brain, on the joy these simple gifts will bring to she's over here, here's lots of tracks."

Rosenthal if he had such a thing as a ready—which claimed to be kind of a four-horse so many homes. Tears unbidden start as I made suit of clothing about the place. teaming brain, as it were, seemed to be on think of it."-Tidbits. fire, and to all appearances he was indeed him. He hissed it through his clinched

teeth and snorted it through his ripe, red nose, wailed it up into the ceiling, and bleated it down the aisles, rolled it over and over against the rafters of his reverberating of Ellendale, Dakota, handed in a letter to mouth, handed it out in big capsules, or one of the churches, and was asked. hissed it through his puckered atomizer of a mouth, wailed and bellowed like a wild and

maddened tailless steer in fly-time, darted across the stage like a headless hen, ripped at this station?" the gentle atmosphere into shreds with his

Mr. Booth does not hoist his shoulders and settle back on his "pastern jints" like a man who is about to set a refactory brake on a coal car, neither does he immerse his right arm in his bosom up to the second joint. He seems to have the idea that Ham let spoke these lines mostly because he felt like saying something, instead of doing it to introduce a set of health-lift gestures and a

guinea-hen voluntary, bowed to us, and

teetered off the stage.

noarse, baritone snort.

A head of dank hair, a low mellow, union-depot tone of voice, and a dark-blue, three-sheet poster will not make a successful Hamlet, and blessed be the man who knows this without experimenting on the people till he has bunions on his immortal soul.

I have sent a note to Mr. Booth this morning asking him to call at my room, No. 6%. and saying that I would give him my idea about the drama from a purely unpartisan standpoint, but it is raining so fast now Yankee-I'll tell you what I'll do. If that I fear he will not be able to come .-Chicago News.

#### Tiger Bill.

The circus season is over, and a number as if in deep thought, and then replied: of people who have been on the road are making their temporary headquarters in this city. A few of the guild happened to assemble at John Clancy's Saturday afternoon and entertained each other with reminiscences of their summer work.

"When we were at Olean." said Tom Dolphin, who was with Pollman's circus. we picked up a gigantic lumberman to bill him as "Tiger Bill," a noted scout and reformed desperado. He was an awfully wouldn't dare to shoot a eat. At Johnstown ring, sniff, cry 'Ha, I smell Injune,' and Dealer-Yes, that's right; there's the then stalk stealthily along until he discover-

ble off. One night when Tiger Bill had inspired the audience more than usual with a sense of his ferocity, he essayed to shoot the ash off a cigar in the mouth of one of our disturb the ash, but kept smoking the cigar as cool as before. Tiger Bill fired four or five unsuccessful shots, and then the audience began to laugh and hiss, and he ran off in a rage."-Syracuse Standard.

### The Poor Made Happy.

"And now, dear friends, and brothers and sisters," says good old Deacon Peek, at the close of the Christmas festival at the church "it is now our pleasant duty to give a report of the free-will contributions of the gener. ous hearts that have remembered the poor and needy in this beau-tee-ful Christmas time, when our hearts are filled with love and generosity toward our fellow men, and we expecree-ence the truth of that beautee-ful saving. 'It is more blessed to give than to and deepen our own happiness to feel that hundreds of homes will be made happy today, because of the tender spee-rit of love and generosity that prompts us to lavish gifts upon the poor, out of the abundance with which we are blest.

"Ah, dear friends, it is a beau-tee-ful thought. Picture to yourselves the thrills of delight these gifts of yours will give to the children of the homes to which they go. "I will now read off the contents of the

various packages so renerously donated: "No. 1. Copies of Frank Leslie's Chimnew Corner, one needle book, one pen-wiper, and a flat-iron holder.

"No. 2. Package of tracts on 'How the Poor should Live,' 'Gratitude,' 'Benevolence,' and kindred subjects; also, volume of Tennyson's poems, in good condition. "No. 3. Whisk broom, one flower-pot, spool of thread, thimble holder, tidy, and

one glass sauce-dish. "No. 4. Six copies of Peterson's Magasine, photographs of Hon. Benjamin Butler and George Washington, one copy of Baxter's 'Saint's Rest,' one paper of pins, one coffee strainer, and one rubber doll (almost

"No. 5. One skein of zephyr, one pocket dictionary, one lamp mat, one volume en- to complete his studies at a moderate rate o titled 'The Importance of Cleanliness in the interest. If necessary he would, as a guar Poor,' one treatise on the 'Evil Effects of antee, at once marry his creditor's daughter, parasol (almost new), two Japanese fans,

#### VARIETIES.

IN THE WRONG CHURCH.—It is said that some of the Western railroads even control the religion along their lines. A new resident

" Did you come by the Blank & Blank Rail-

" Do you patronize the company's elevator

" No.' "Have you signed a petition for lower freight rates?' " I have."

"Then you had better take back your let ter and apply to the Baptist Church, two blocks down and around the corner. That church hauls most everything by mule teams, while we stand in with the railroad."

A good story is told of an interview of the Hon, W. H. H. Bingham with one of the State boarders at Windsor, Ont. Some of the prisoners were at work lathing the guard room during a recent official visit of the "Gover nor." and the latter was inspecting the progress of the work. After contemplating the process for a few minutes, Governor Bingham remarked; " See here, my man, you are laying these laths too near together; that sort of work will never do." The prisoner calmly laid down his implements and said: "Gover nor. I am willing to be turned off and dis charged if my work don't suit you; I never applied for this job or the situation, and if my work isn't satisfactory I am willing to quit." The offer was not accepted.

Lovers of chewing gum will appreciate the following incident which recently occurred up in Harrisville: A little four year old boy wa playing in the back door-yard. His mother was busy indoors with her house work Hearing the boy talking she stepped to the door, and looking out saw the family cow standing a few feet away quietly chewing he oud. In front of and close to the cow, his hands resting on his knees and gazing into the animal's eyes, stood the little boy, repeat ing in pleading tones: "Come, cow, come open your mouf and let Freddle see your

MISS WINTEROP-" How do you like ou beautiful city?' New Yorker-" There are some things

" Bunker Hill monument?"

" I don't care much for that." Boston Common?"

"It's nothing compared to Central Park." "Our-ah! Culture and refinement?" " That's not it."

"What is it you admire so much in Boston?" "The twenty-two trains a day by which you an leave town."

thy. Finally she told him promptly that the bank had failed, and that she was penniless, after which his attentions slackened up. A few days ago she said to him; "Dear George, it seems to me that since you found out I am boys, who, for the fun of the thing, wouldn't only a poor girl you have ceased to love me.' "You don't say so!" rejoined the candid youth; "do you know that the very same idea has occurred to me?"

Ax elder of the kirk having found a little boy and his sister playing marbles on Sunday put his reproof in this form-not a judicious one for a child; "Boy, do you know where children go to who play marbles on the Sab bath day?" "Ay," said the boy, "they gang down to the field by the water below the brig." "No!" roared the elder, "they go to hell and burn." The little fellow, really shocked, called to his sister: " "Come awa, Jeanie; here's a man swearing awfully."

A WOMAN recently occupied the witness stand in Belfast, Me., who was a match for the and had been a pauper. On cross-examinareceive.' Dear friends, does it not sweeten tion the attorney asked her if she was a pauper on the town. "I was a liability," said the woman. "You were a pauper," said the attorney. "I want you to understand," said the woman, firing up, "that poor people are not paupers; they are liabilities.'

> LITTLE Flossy had kept up a chatter all through the meal, and grandma could hardly squeeze in a word point first. Finally grand "Flossy, you talk too much. You don't

hear grandma jabbering every minute." "No, gran'ma, but you know you've lived good deal longer'n I have, and had time to get most of the talk out o' you." Grandma didn't attempt to answer that argument.

A COUNTRY cousin in a Cincinnati hotel ackled a plate of soup with a fork, the other day, and tried for some time to balance a little of the fluid on his three-pronged trident.

At last he got disgusted, and, grabbing a spoon, exclaimed, "Dang it, they said I must eat everythin' with a fors, but I'm not going to starve when I'm paying two dollars for what I can eat, you bet." And he "went in."

ADVERTISEMENT in a Berlin newspaper "A medical student whose means are ex hausted would like to meet with some on who would advance him the necessary sum to do so on passing his final examination."

MR. ENLOE says Bob Taylor reminded him of the old man and the boy hunting the cow he would not wear altered clothing, he refused to take them, and left very indignant.

A few days later a young man called at recited it with his right hand socked into his

home. I won't hunt no cow that makes tracks on both sides of the creek at the same time."

An Ithaca paper tells of a little four-year old child who, upon retiring the other night, began to say her evening prayer as usual, and after repeating, "If I should die before I wake," paused a moment and added: "What a rumpus there would be in this house! Then she recited the concluding line of the prayer and scrambled into bed.

Justice is the soapsuds with which we wash the flannel shirt of wrong.

Bald-headed men, like brave soldiers, are always to be found at the front.

A carpenter may have many virtues, still he can't get along without vises. The bass drum is the real drum major of every well-regulated military band.

Little fish are very level headed, they always commence life on a small scale. The printer makes us speak of kissing "sub nosa." Well, that will do just as well.

If home is woman's sphere, why do not all the homes of this land belong to the women? When an old sheep can successfully jump a six-rail fence, you always call it "Spring"

A printer of the Chicago races said that "a mule dash" is quite too long for newspaper

A man's character is like a board fence: you cannot strengthen it by the application coat of whitewash. A curtain lecture is worth all the sermons

in the world for teaching the virtue of patience and long-suffering. They do not say "stomach ache" in Boston. "Gastric neuralgia" is the proper word, but it gets there all the same.

The Bartholdi Goddess of Liberty with ice on her head in the morning, after b all night, is not a pleasing spectacle. Talking is said to be conducive to longev

ity. Silence kills some women. It is the lack of silence which finishes the men. Mary-Stop your flatteries, or I shall hold my hands to my ears.

John (wishing to be complimentary)—Ah,
your lovely hands are too small.

the hour because she is tall.—Ex. This is a rather peculiar case, but we have often heard of a man committing suicide because he short." A young woman in Eastern Maine cries by

An exchange says: "It is usually the un married women who write about 'How to Manage a Husband.'" Of course it is. You don't find the married woman giving away her little plan.

"Aw, Ariel, donthewno, I've a terrible cold

in my head." "You should be very grateful, Algernon, that you have." "Why, deah?" "You now know that you have something in it." This was written on the fly-leaf of a book on moral science: "If there should be an-other flood for refuge hither fly; though all the world should be submerged this book would still be dry."

" How did it happen that you made suc fine sausage yesterday?" asked a customer of his butcher. "A sporting man gave me a pointer, and———" "Say no more," said the customer, turning pale and turning quick-ly to go home.

A gentlemen was awakened in the night and told that his wife was dead. He turned over, drew the coveriet closer, pulled down his night-cap, and murmured, as he went to sleep again: "Oh! how grieved I shall be in the morning!"

Captain: A brave soldier will always be found in battle where the bullets are thickest. You understand me, Meyer? Recruit: Yes, to command, captain. Captain: Then where will you be found in battle? Recruit: In the ammunition wagon, captain; that's where the bullets one thickers. bullets are thickest. Young Tom Anjerry asked his tailer the other day when he would send him the suit of winter clothes that he had ordered. "When you have paid me for your last spring's suit," replied the tailor. "Oh, bother!" said Tom, impatiently, "do you suppose I can wait forever for my winter clothes?"

Johnny and his eldest sister made up the class, and Johnny had come to rely on his sister's industry for his lessons. "Johnny, upon what does the earth revolve?" asked the teacher. "Ax sis," replied Jonny, scratching his head to evoke an idea. "Correct." And as Johnny afterward explained it to a companion, he was "the puzzledest boy in companion, he was " the puzzledest boy in

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	"	Leisure I	Hours			******		2	75		2	25
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No. 24960. State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne.

WILLIAM H. GALLAGHER. In attachment. ENNIS BREEN WILLIAM H. GALLAGHER. )
Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of
November, 1886, a writ of attachment was duly is
sued out of the country of
Wayne at the suit of benois Bron. In the sum of
plaintiff, and against the lands, ten monta amed
and chattels, moneys and effects of William H. Gallagher, the above named defendant, for the sum of
two shousand dollars, which said writ was returnable on the 7th day of December, 1886.
WILLIAM F. ATKINSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Dated December 9th, 1886.

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THE FARMER FOR 1887.

It is usual at this season for publishers of papers to say something regarding the course of their journals for the coming year. The publishers of the FARMER, in deference to this time-honored custom, send greeting to its friends and readers everywhere, and assure them that there is no intention of allowing the paper to become less interesting or less valuable to the farming community than it has been the past year. In no one particular will any department of the paper be allowed to depreciate. All those who aided in making the FARMER both interesting and valuable in 1886, will be found contributing to its columns in 1887.

As the only agricultural paper published in the State, it shall be our aim to keep our readers well posted in all that relates to the great industry with which they are connec-

And we want your support and encouragement. Without that we cannot succeed, nor the paper be improved so as to render it more valuable. Cannot we rely upon your saying a good word for the paper among your friends and neighbors, as well as extending to it a continuance of your support for the year about to open?

#### PUBLISHING AS AN APPEND-AGE.

Have you ever noticed, observing reader w many of the agricultural publications of the day are run as side-shows to something more profitable? A few firms extensively manufacturing agricultural implements have entered the journalistic field with the purpose of boosting their implement trade. Others are jointly selling patent medicines, or veterinary remedies and farm literature. Another uses the lever of the press to hoist a noted dairy implement before the public gaze. In those cases where the newspaper is an appendage to something else it is of cheapened almost to the extent of possibility for the purpose of widen-ing the reach of its usefulness as a means of advertising its proprie tor's specialty. Those who enter the field of journalism as journalists only, combining with their business neither manufacturing or merchandising, find themselves surrounded on every hand by cheap publications of-fered alongside this or that implement, or this or that nostrum. The mixture is be coming more common from year to year, until one of the first questions which old pub-What are its proprietors going to sell? It is not necessary to add that the most useful papers of the day are not of this class. There are instances in which the outside interest is subordinated to such an extent as not to seriously hamper the independent expres-sion and practical usefulness of the paper with which it is associated—though this is exceptional. As a rule the other feature makes its mark throughout the publication. That paper is published under the most natural conditions, and with the best tunity for serving its patrons, which is untrammeled by any of these things.

We find the above in the National Stock man, and it is so eminently true and timely that we lay it before our readers to call attention to what is becoming only too common in journalism-the publication of a peper for the purpose of furthering some other business interest. Such papers are only schemes to catch the unwary, conceived for the purpose of covering the hook the publisher is using to catch suckers with. It is always safe to keep clear of a man who gives away his goods below cost-there is always some way in which he manages to get his money back with heavy interest.

### The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past ook says:

"The markets are sparingly supplied. Wheat is 1s to 2s higher than it was before the holidays. The flour trade has a decided upward tendency, prices being 6d to 1s higher. The sales of English wheat during the week were 34,766 quarters at 35s against 30,245 quarters at 30s 3d during the correponding period last year. Values are about 1s better. Two cargoes of wheat arrived, one remained. At to-day's market English wheat was strong; on the past fortnight the advance ranges from 1s 6d to 3s. Flour was firm; the fortnight's rise was 1s 6d. Corn was slightly cheaper. Beans and peas were unchanged.

IN August last the Albion Manufacturing owned by H. Gale, A. W. Butt and E. P. Burrell. The officers are A. W. Butt. President and Treasurer; H. Gale, Vice-President and Saperintendent; R. P. Burrell, Secretary. Mr. Butt was for years one of the firm of P. P. Mast & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, and Mr. Burrell for years handled their Michigan trade. They are enterprising and pushing business men. and will bring the company's implement to the front. Mr. H. Gale has been prominent in the implement trade of Michigan, both as an inventor and manufactures and to him Albion is largely indebted for her prominence in manufactures. The company have built one of the finest offices in the State and are adding to their capacity for manufacturing. The old company enjoyed a large trade, but we look for a large rease in the future.

MB. WILLIAM WHITELY, of Springfield, Ohio, the inventor of the Champion reaping and mowing machines, will during the coming season have an entirely new machine in the field. It is to be called the "Toronto" and was introduced to a limited extent in 1886, giving the greatest satisfaction where tried. The machine is constructed of steel where malleable iron has been used heretofore. It is a much lighter machine and lighter draft. W. B. Reid, of Jackson, will be the State agent for the "Toronto,"

MR. A. M. WIMPLE, of Perry, Shiawassee Co., writes under date of December 98d: The scales I got with the FARMER I like much. They are just what every farmer needs. I think."

One of the men implicated in the great ex-press robbery near St. Louis last fall has con-fossed, and says Fotheringham, the mes-senger, was in the plot, knew of the plan to rob the car and was promised \$10,000 as his share of the booty. Fotheringham has been under suspicion, and if these statements are trae, will probably so to the penitantiary with inder suspicion, and if these statements are rue, will probably go to the penitentiary with

HALE'S HOREY is the best Cough Cure, 26, 80c., \$1. GLEMM'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c. GERMAR CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Benions, 25c. HILL'S HAIR & WHISEER DYE—Black & Brown, 50c. PREE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c. DEAR'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sum cure, 50c.

Conducted by Prof. Bobert Jennings, Veterinary Syrgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Former to all regular subscribers tree. The just name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one deflar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

#### Probably Rheumatism in a Mare.

THOBNTON, Dec. 27, 1886. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a roan mare, four years old, weighing about 1,300 pounds. One of the ankles of her hind legs is affected at times with a sudden lameness. I broke her when she was about three years old, and worked her with a snap, and she would limp a few steps, then step as freely as before. About two months ago she suddenly began to limp just after going down a hill, and was lame about two days, and then seemed all right. A few days ago it occurred again, and now when traveling, she handles that leg stiffly and awkwardly. What is the cause of the trouble, and what treatment can you advise? There is just a little swelling in the ankle. SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- Your description is not sufficiently plain to justify an attempt at diagnosing the disease. It is probable rheumatic. We would advise you to consult an experienced veterinary surgeon who, with the animal before him, can make a satisfactory diagnosis. In the absence of such, we would suggest the application of Evinco liniment twice a day, with hand friction, together with scruple doses of salicylic acid three times a day in the feed, or on the tongue. Give good wholesome food, and keep in a moderately warm stable. Moderate exercise, when the weather is favorable will be beneficial.

#### Probably Strangles in the Mares.

PORTLAND, Dec. 28, 1886.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a pair of six year old mares, bay in color, that have been having the distemper or perhaps I should have said strangles, for the last four weeks. One of them is nearly well, I think. The other has got very poo in flesh. The abscesses have stopped running, and her legs swell badly, the hind ones the most; her hock joints swell very bad. Eats well; feed her good timothy hay and wheat bran, with a few oats. There were few days when the abscesses were maturing she did not eat anything, hardly. I turn her out doors a short time every day, and let her go to water, if the weather is good and when she moves she coughs some. Nov from this can you advise me? Do you con sider the disease contagious? GEORGE S. MARCY

Answer .- In the absence of a description of the symptoms and the treatment adopted in the above cases, we are at a loss to know their present condition. The abscesses hav ing ceased to discharge matter, require no other treatment than to keep them clean; they will soon heal. The swelling of the legs is no doubt Odema, or tumefaction arising from serous effusion in the cellula membrane, known by pitting on pressure o the fingers. This condition was probably the result of the use of bran too freely, instead of good clean oats, dry or scalded. Such cases want more nutritions food. Depletion in any form in any such case we do not regard as good treatment. Tonics and stimulants, properly selected, are the most successful remedies in our hands. If we are right with reference, to the swelling, rive the following:-Carbonate of iron pulv.; gentian root, pulv.; quassia bark, puly.; of each one ounce; lini farini, 2 oz.; mix, and divide into 12 powders; give one night and morning in the feed, or on the tongue. From your description we cannot determine the contagious character of the

### Collar Bruise in a Mare.

MUIR, Mich., Dec. 27, 1886. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a valuable mare that has what som call a collar boil, and some a sit-fast, cause by a bad-fitting collar. The sore is under the skin, not on outside. I had it well, as Company was reorganized, the stock being I supposed, but it has swelled up again cutting it out? A READER.

> Answer .- If the enlargement under the skin on your horse is a hard or indurated tumor, as we believe it to be from your de scription, we would recommend the application of the following: Iodide of lead, one drachm; vaseline, one ounce; rub well together, and apply with hand-friction to the part once a day. Let the animal have absolute rest. If this fails to remove it, we would recommend the use of the knife in the hands of a skillful operator. The discase, as described, is not a sit-fast, neither does it appear to be a boil.

### Running and Trotting Horses.

HOLLY, Dec. 27, 1886. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I wish to ask a few questions regarding the breeding of trotting horses. I have a two-year old colt from a fast mare and a good horse. He shows no signs of trotting—runs most of the time; trots very slow, but can run like a deer. Do yeu think when he is broken to harness he will level up and trot? His breeding is good on both sides. I have a half-breed Pereheron which shows a good trotting gait, but can't run shows a good trotting gait, but can't run other. Answer through the FARM-EB and oblige, ISAAC HALL, JR.

Answer.-We would be pleased to give you the information you desire were it in our power to do so. The training of horses to trot or run does not belong to the veterinary profession, hence any advice suggested by us would not be reliable on that subject.

Probably Synovial Enlargement of the Stifle Joint in a Colt.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a valuable colt, six months old, I have a valuable colt, six months old, a half-bred Percheron; when three months old he got a lump on his stifle; the lump is soft, and I can rub my hand over it and shove it in, and it will puff right out again; it don't appear to be sore, but he is a little lame. I have had the best horse doctors I could get, and they have done no good. If I have made the trouble plain enough, I will be thankful for your advice.

PATRICE BYRES.

PATRICE BYRNE.

Answer.-The enlargement in the stiffe

joint of your colt is probably synovial, and Beterinary Department may, with age, pass away without treatment. It would be well, however, to apply Evince It would be well, however, to apply Evinco liniment to it once a day, rabbing it well with the hand.

#### Swelled Sheath.

SYLVAN, Dec. 28, 1886. Voterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a very valuable horse, seven year old, that is troubled with swelling of the sheath. It began about one year ago, but have never done anything for it. The swelling always goes down when he is driven or worked, but will swell again overnight while standing in the stable. I saw nothing of it during the summer, while running out to pasture, and it has only made its appearance again within a few days. He has never been sick, is sound, eats well, looks well and feel well; he is not foul, as I have always been was about three years old, and worked her considerably during the summer. Occasionally, when going to the field, a cord in her ankle would seem to slip from its place you advise? Please answer through the kim. What is the cause, and what would A CONSTANT BRADER.

> Answer .- From your description of the disease we cannot prescribe for the animal, without a more careful examination. The long standing of the trouble makes it more difficult to manage. Please inform us if on pressure, when the sheath is enlarged, it leaves the impression of the fingers; if it is hard or soft; also with reference to the general health of the animal. With such information we will prescribe for the animal understandingly.

### Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Jan. 3, 1887. FLOUR.-Market strong, but prices un changed. Quotations are as follows: ..\$3 50 @3 .. \$ 50 @4 .. 4 25 @4 .. 5 75 @4 .. 4 50 @5 .. 3 25 @3 .. 2 50 @2 ow grades ....

WHRAT.-Yesterday the market was strong

most of the time, options showing the heaviest fluctuations. Spot wheat was firm, active and higher, and options finally closed slightly higher than on Friday. The advance on spot was 1@1%c for the day. The visible supply showed a further increase of over 450,000 bu. but the export demand was good at the east, and both foreign and domestic markets were strong. Closing prices were as follows: No. white, 83%c; No. 2 red, 85%e; No. 3 red, 82c In futures, No. 1 white, May delivery, sold at 90% o; No. 2 red, January, 85% c; February 86%c; May, 91%c. The market closed firm. CORN.-Market firmer and values higher. No. 2, 38%; No. 8, 38c; No. 1 white, 37%; No. 2 yellow, 38%c.

OATS .- No. 2 white, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30c. light mixed, 31c. Market quiet but steady. BARLEY .- State shows no improvement, No. 2 selling at \$1 15 @ cental; No. 2 westers quoted at \$1 25 % cental.

RYE.—Quoted at 55c 9 bu., with a fair FEED.—Bran quoted at \$12 50@12 75 per ton,

and middlings \$12 50@15 00. Market firm. CLOVER SEED .- Movement light. Yesterday prime sold at \$4 62%c, closing firm. Receipts up to date for this season are 1,500 bars less than last season, and receipts last season were below the average.

BUTTER.—Receipts large and market dull at 15@16c for choice dairy, with 17c paid for elections. Creamery in large supply at 24@

26c W D. CHEESE.-Market firm at former prices; Michigan full creams, 13@13%c; New York,

13%@14c; Ohio, 12%@13c P b. EGGS.—Market inactive at 21@22c for fresh stock; limed, 17@18c.

\$2 25@2 50 \$ bbl., and fancy \$2 75 \$ bbl. Market unchanged. FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, T

Jamaica, \* bbl., \$8 00; \$9 100, \$2 50; Floridas, P box, \$4@4 50; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$6 00; Malaga grapes, \$5@5 50 W bbl.

and 709c for extracted. Supply large and market dull. BRANS.-Market continues quiet and

steady at \$1 35 \$ bu. for new city picked mediums; new unpicked, 75cos1 05 9 bu., as to quality.

\$ ton for clover, \$11013 for No. 1 timothy, and \$9@10 for No. 2. These prices are for car lots. Market weak under large receipts. SAI/T .- Car lots, Michigan, 80c per bbl.; eastern, 95c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl, according size of sack; Ashton quarter sacks, 72c. POTATORS.—Car-lots are quoted at 35040c

bu. for ordinary receipts. From store prices are 40@45c \$ bu., according to quality. HOPS.-Best eastern, 340 B b.; Californi choice 20c: 1885, 18c.

CABBAGES .- Market active. Shippers are paying \$1 75@2 00 \$ 100. ONIONS.—Market firm at \$2 50@3 75 \$ bbl.

Supply light. CRANBERRIES.-Market quiet at \$3 850

3 00 % bu.; Michigan, \$1 75@3 25 % bu.; Jer CIDER.-Clarified held at 10011c 9 gallon; ommon 6c. Market dead dull.

POULTRY.—Quotations for live are 80 tucks. 708e for turkeys, and 5c for spring 

are coming in by teams. Retailers are paying 25@30c above packers' prices. TIMOTHY SEED .- Selling from

nagged lots at \$2 05@2 10 \$ bu. 7c; cured, 8%c; green calf, 8@9c; salted do 9@10e; sheep-skins, 500@\$1 25; bulls, stags and grubby hides 1/4 off.

PROVISIONS.—Barreled pork firm and higher; lard a shade higher; smoked meats unchanged; mess beef more active and high

er. Quotations here are as fol	lows:
New mess	\$19 80 <b>612</b> 75
Family clear	18 00 618 85
Short clear	640 67
Lard in kegs, 9 b	140 7
Oh and down 10 %	
Choice bacon, * b	8 00 6 8 75
Tallow, 9 B	
HAY.—The following is a	LEGOLG OF SEG

past week, with prices per ton.

Tuesday—25 loads: Pive at \$14; four at \$14 50 and \$18; three at \$15, \$12 and \$11; one ## \$18 50, \$10 and \$8.

Wednesday—33 loads: Bight at \$12; six at \$1650; five at \$13; four at \$14; three at \$15; lbs at \$25.

two at \$11; one at \$16, \$18 50, \$11 50, \$10 and Thursday—25 loads: Six at \$13; four at \$15, \$14 and \$12 50; two at \$13 50, \$11 and Friday—20 loads; Six at \$14; five at \$15; three at \$15; two at \$12; one at \$14 50, \$18 50, \$18 50,

Detroit Fur Market.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

Prices unchanged as follows:
Bear—No. 1, \$8@16; No. 2, \$5@12; No. 3, \$1@
5; No. 4, 25c@1; cubs, 25c@\$7.
Beaver—50c@\$4\$ per skin.
Fox—Cross, No. 1, \$3@5; black, \$20@50; red, No. 1, \$1 25@1 50; No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 10@20c; gray, No. 1, \$1@1 50; No. 2, 40
\$50c; No. 3, 25@35c; No. 4, 10@20c.

Fisher-No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$4; No. 8, \$1; No. 4,

\$50. Marten—Dark, \$2@3; pale, No. 1, \$1@1 25; No. 2, 70@80c; No. 8, 40@50c; No. 4, 10@90c. Lynx—\$2 50@6.

Mink—No. 1, dark, 50@70c, No. 1, pale, 25@
50c; No. 2, 20@40c; No. 3, 10@20c; No. 4, 1@8c.
Muskrat—Spring, 16c; winter, 12c; fall, 7c; kittens, 1@3c.
Otter—No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$3@4; No. 3, \$1@2; No. 4, 50c@\$1.

Raccon—Extra. \$1@1 50: No. 1, 70@80c; No. -Extra, \$1@1 50; No. 1, 70@80c; No.

\$5@40e; No. 3, 15@20e; No. 4, 1@5c Raw Deer-Per skin, winter, 40c@1; fall, Skunk—No. 1, \$1@120; No. 2, 60@75c; No. 2, 25@40c; No. 4, 10@15c.
Timber wolf—\$2 50@3.
Wildcat—10@60c.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[By telegraph.] Below we give the latest reports from the live stock markets east and west for Monday Jan. 3, 1887.

ctive and a shade higher, common to fair \$3 75@4 30; good to choice shipping, \$4 40@ 80; extra steers, \$4 99@5 10; stockers and eeders dull and drooping at \$2 75@3 50. Sheep, receipts, 6,400; market steady with a fair demand: common to fair, \$3 50@4; choice to extra, \$4 25@4 50; ordinary to choice western lambs, \$4 75@6 15. Hogs, receipt 3,541; market active, firm and higher; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, \$4 50@4 85; selected Yorkers, \$4 90@4 95; selected medium weights, \$4 90@5; extra heavy, \$5 15.

CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 12,000; shipments, 2,500; active; bulk, 10@15c lower; shipping steers; \$3 50@5 12%; bulk, \$4@4 40; stockers and feeders, \$2 20@3 75; cows, \$2 25; bulls and mixed, \$150@340; bulk, \$2 15@2 75; Texas cows, \$235; steers, \$2 80; bulls, \$1 75. Hogs, receipts, 17,000; shipments, 7,000; steady, closing 5@10c lower; rough and mixed, \$4 15@4 70; packing and shipping, \$4 60@5; light weights, \$3 90@4 60; skips \$2 7503 80.

The cable reports the London market stronger. Best American steers 121/2 cents per pound, dressed weight.

#### At the Michigan Central Yards.

. Saturday, Jan. 1, 1887. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards num bered 674 head, against 356 last week. The cattle market opened up active at an advance of 15 cents on common cattle, and 25 cents on the better grades. The receipts all changed hands and the market closed firm at the following QUOTATIONS:

Bresnaham sold Cross 2 fair cows av 1,015 lbs at \$2 50, and 4 thin ones av 1,020 lbs at \$2 30. Cheeseman sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 19 head of thin butchers' stock av 808 lbs at \$2.75; a bull weighing 1,820 lbs at \$2.25.

Burdoin sold Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 864 lbs at \$2.75.

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 84, 227 lbs at \$3.75.

Kalaher sold Wreford & Beck 70 av 76 lbs at \$3.60.

Webb sold Morey 101, part lambs av 85 lbs at \$4.25.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, P
box, \$4 00@5 00; Malagas, \$3 75@4 25; oranges,
Jamaica, P bbl., \$8 00; \$2 100, \$2 50; Floridas.

Bunnell sold Sullivan & F 19 feeders av 808 Jamaica, \$\psi\$ bbl., \$\\$8 00; \$\pi\$ 100, \$\pi\$ 50; Floridas, \$\psi\$ bbx, \$\\$4\pi\$ 60; cocoanuts, \$\pi\$ 100, \$\\$6 00; Malaga grapes, \$\\$5\pi\$ 50 \$\pi\$ bbl.

BERSWAX.—Steady at \$\pi\$ 2000 \$\pi\$ b., as to quality.

HONEY.—Quoted at 11\pi 18c \$\pi\$ b. for comb, and 7\pi\$ for extracted. Supply large and

Stabler sold Beagan a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock \$\pi\$ 10b at \$\pi\$ 25.

Allen sold John Robinson 2 bulls av 1,540 lbs at \$\pi\$ 75.

Stabler sold Burt Spencer 3 fair butchers' stock \$\pi\$ 100 by \$\pi\$ 27 50.

Stabler sold Burt. Spencer 3 fair butchers seems av 1,060 lbs at \$3 40: 2 bulls av 975 lbs at \$250; a stag weighing 700 lbs at \$2 25, and \$ feeders av 913 lbs at \$3.

Lewis sold Phillips a mixed lot of 17 head of good butchers' stock av 920 lbs at \$3 40.

Jedele sold Phillips a mixed lot of 13 head

of good butchers' stock av 1,117 lbs at \$3 75.
Stevenson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 875 lbs at \$3 15, and 4 oxen to Burt Spencer av 1,760

at \$3 15, and 4 oxen to Burt Spencer av 1,760 lbs at \$3.

Stevens sold Suilivan & F 7 stockers av 884 lbs at \$3, and 3 bulls av 1,550 lbs at \$2 90.

McMullen sold Burt Spencer 23 good butchers' steers av 1,156 lbs at \$3 85.

Brown & Spencer sold Switzer & Ackley 6 fair shipping steers av 1,200 lbs at \$4 25.

Stevenson sold Reagan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 1,000 lbs at \$3 70.

McMullen sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 884 lbs. 

head of good butchers' stock av 945 lbs at \$3 30, and 3 thin once av 546 lbs at \$2 50. Brown & Spencer sold Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 908 lbs at 5 as 30.

Dennis sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head of this butchers' stock av \$27 lbs at \$2 80, and 3 feeders to Switzer & Ackly av 926 lbs at 30 84.

32 25.

Judson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of
Judson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of

Snyder sold Caplis a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$2 80.

Hetep sold Phillips a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 777 lbs at \$3 50.

McMullen sold John Robinson a mixed lot

offerings of sheep numbered 2,380 gainst 1,944 last week. The sheep market ened up active at prices 25 cents per h un

Larue sold Clark 311 av 77 lbs at \$3 123. Sweet sold Clark 94 av 71 lbs at \$3 25. Cross sold Clark 39 av 74 lbs at \$3 50. Merritt sold Loosemore 17 av 80 lbs at \$2 60. Brown & Spencer sold Loosemore 26 av 82

Kalembaugh sold Judson 97 at 106 lbs at \$4 50, and 41 av 87 lbs at \$3 80.

Gleason sold Loosemore 20 bucks av 108 lbs at \$3 50. Merritt sold Judson 118 av 90 lbs at \$4. Bunnell sold Donaldson 140 av 82 lb

rdoin sold Clark 28 av 78 lbs at \$3 30. embaugh sold Judson 63 av 76 lb

at \$4 55.

Griffin sold Clark 48 av 85 lbs at \$4, and 78 av 74 lbs at \$8 25.

Newman sold John Robinson 35 av 94 lbs at C Roe sold John Robinson 102 av 76 lhs

\$3 50, and 26 av 50 lbs at \$2 50. Spicer sold Fitzpatrick 174 av 94 lbs at \$4. The offerings of hogs numbered 704 hea against 1,991 last week. There was a boon

in the hog trade. The market opened up very active, and the receipts changed hands quickly at an advance of 30@40 cents over the rates of last week, closing firm at the advance. Brown & Spencer sold Webb Bros 29 av 200

bs at \$4 25. ioin sold Webb Bros 40 av 286 lbs at

McMullen sold Bigley 64 av 230 lbs at \$4 371/4 Judson sold Webb Bros 13 av 230ibs at \$4 15. Conley sold Sullivan & F 89 av 300 lbs at Capwell sold Clark 54 av 272 lbs at \$4 25,

Refus sold Webb Bros 38 av 190 lbs at \$4 15. Merritt sold Sullivan & F 46 av 200 lbs at

Newman sold Clark 26 av 257 lbs at \$4 30. Griffin sold Clark 26 av 181 lbs at \$4 25. Ward sold Clark 18 av 254 lbs at \$4 35 C Roe sold Sullivan & F 65 av 240 lbs a Rich sold Burt Spencer 90 av 106 lbs at

King's Yards. Saturday, Jan. 1, 1887.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 284 head of cattle on sale. The light offerings and a good demand advanced prices 15@25

cents over those of last week, and the market ruled firm at the advance. Webb sold Sullivan 3 fair butchers' steers av 950 lbs at \$8 50. sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 18

ad of fair butchers' stock av 873 lbs \$5 25.

Shook sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 725 lbs at \$3.

Seeley sold Marx 9 fair butchers' steers av

980 lbs at \$3 50.

Adams sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,000 lbs at \$3 25, and a choice cow weighing 1,500 lbs at 3 50. Jones sold Hiller 3 fair butchers' heifers av

883 lbs at \$3 25.
Loosemore sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 23 head of fair butchers' stock av 920 lbs at McMullen sold Kolb 2 choice steers av 1.810

lbs at \$4 25; 3 to Stickel av 1,020 lbs at \$4; 4 to H Roe av 825 lbs at the same price, and 4 fair ones to Marx av 877 lbs at \$3 40. Purdy sold Genther 4 choice steers av 1,142 lbs at \$4 15; 3 good ones to Kraft av 960 lbs at \$4, and 2 to Knoch av 1,020 lbs at the same

Adams sold Ford a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 766 lbs at \$2 60. Patrick sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of thead of good butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$3.40, and 5 fair heifers to J Wreford av 882 bs at \$3 35.

Purdy sold Kolb a mixed lot of 5 head of

Purdy sold Kolb a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,060 lbs at \$3 25, and a good cow weighing 1,180 lbs at \$3.

Patrick sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 670 lbs at \$7.5.

Purdy sold Kammon a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 865 lbs at \$3.25.

Sullivan sold Bussell a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 865 lbs at \$3.25. of fair butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$3 25. ley sold Marshick 5 fair butchers' heif-

ers av 746 lbs at \$3 50.

Purdy sold Brougham 4 good cows av 1,155 lbs at \$3. lbs at \$3.

Jenny sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 977 lbs at \$3.

McFarlan sold Kammon a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 758 lbs at \$3.

Purdy sold Hulbert 11 fair butchers' steers av 1,065 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 av 935 lbs at \$3 40.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 1,415 head The sheep market opened up active, ruled steady until towards the close, when reports from the east were unfavorable, and the mar-

Purdy sold Fitzpatrick 49 av 89 lbs at \$3 75. Jones sold Hiller 32 av 80 lbs at \$3 50. Culver sold Simmons 189 av 83 lbs at \$3 75.

McMullan sold Wreford & Beck 41, part McFarlan sold Purdy 33 av 102 lbs at \$3 80. Parks sold Purdy 37. part lambs, av 75 lbs

Jenny sold Purdy 45 av 81 lbs at \$3 75. Patrick sold Stevens 217 av 70 lbs at \$3 30. Harger sold Purdy 43 av 97 lbs at \$3 75. Jenks sold Purdy 108 av 83 lbs at \$3 25. The offerings of hogs numbered 521. There

was hardly enough hogs to establish prices On the few sold prices show an advance o 35 cents over those of last week. Reardeles sold Sullivan 28 av 155 the at & Bearusses soid Rauss 12 av 240 lbs at \$4 15.
Downer sold Rauss 31 av 191 lbs at \$4 15.
Downer sold Rauss 31 av 191 lbs at \$4 15.
Jones sold R S Webb 41 av 176 lbs at \$4.

Patrick sold Rauss 33 av 209 lbs at \$4 35.

CATTLE.-Receipts 5.410, against 8,704 the previous week. The cattle market opened on Monday with only 58 car loads on sale ers at \$3 50@3. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, and advanced 10 cents on Wednes day, closing at the following

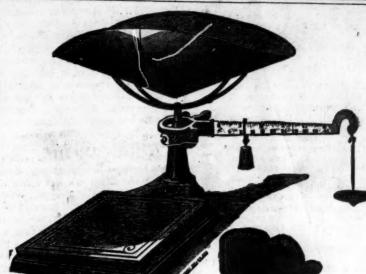
QUOTATIONS: ing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,850.
Medium Grades—Steers in fine fissh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.
Light Butchers—Steers averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good consists. 4 25@4 50 

Monday was made up of 35 car loads. The demand was fair and prices firmer. The receipts were light on Tuesday, and the market ruled steady. There was 25 loads on sale Wednesday. The market ruled firm and steady, closing with common to fair sheep selling at \$3 35@3 75; good to choice, \$4@4 50; extra, \$4 75; western lambs better; good to choice, \$5@5 25; extra, \$6.

HOGS.—Receipts 64,467, against 75,114 the previous week. The supply of hogs on Monday numbered 55 car loads. The market opened up active and ruled firm at an advance of 10@15 ceuts over the rates of last Monday. Prices advanced 5@10 cents on Tuesday, but closed weak on Wednesday, with pigs selling at \$4 10@4 25; light wired, \$4 30@4 40; selected Yorkers, \$4.45@4 50; selected medium weights, \$4 50@4 60; selected heavy, \$4 65; coarse mixed heavy ends, \$3 50@3 70; market closing at a decline of 5 cents from the foregoing quotations with 10 loads holding over.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 31,597, against 28,405 las reek. Shipments 11,405. The cattle marke opened up on Monday with 5,411 head or sale. There was a brisk local and shipping emand, and for all desirable cattle prices were 5@10 cents higher. Prime steers sold at \$4 90@5 30: choice to fancy, \$4 30@4 85:



The above Scale, which will weigh from quarter of an ounce to 240 lbs., will be sent to any address for \$5, and the "Farmer" sent one year also. You can have the scale sent to one address and the "Farmer" to another if desired. The "Farmer" is \$1.50 per year, making the scale cost you just \$3.50.

GIBBONS BROTHERS, Publishers Michigan Farmer,

poor to good butchers' steers, \$3 10@3 65; in-ferior to choice cows, \$1 25@2 85, and stock. ers at \$2 25@3. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, but declined 5@10 cents on Wednesday. The receipts were light on Thursday and the best grades sold 10@15 cents his her. Prices were firm on Saturday, closing at the

Poor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100

1,250

Hogs.-Receipts 78,485, agair st 154,794 last HOGS.—Heceipts 78,485, agait st 154,794 hast week. Shipments 23,118. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 9,000. The light receipts and an active demand advanced prices 10 cents over the closing rates of Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$3.75 @4.30; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$3.90 @4.50; with skips and culls at \$2.50@3.50. There was another advance of 5@10 cents on Tuesday and \$6.10 cents rore was added to There was another advance of \$\infty\$10 cents on Tuesday and \$\infty\$20 cents more was added to the prices on Wednesday. The market ruled firm on Thursday, advanced 10\infty\$15 cents on Friday, and closed on Saturday with poor to prime light selling at \$3 90\infty\$4 60; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 10\infty\$5; skips and culls, \$2 60\infty\$3 90.

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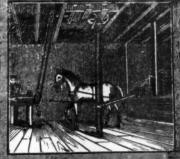
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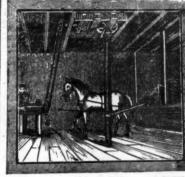
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